

Dahdaleh blooms on silk



Ghada Dahdaleh

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

ALEXANDER ELLIOT once said: "When looking at the art city from afar, it seems as if it is surrounded by fortresses. But, in fact, what we see are only doors leading to its different rooms." He added that many people spend a meaningful and analytical time in two or three of its streets. However, to really appreciate this city one should enter its rooms, stay in them for a period of time, and savour what each has to offer.

Ghada Dahdaleh, a young Jordanian artist, seems to have taken his advice: she has entered many rooms in the art city, tested and worked at each one's style. Two years ago she showed us the results of her 'stay', so to speak. The abstract room gave her freedom in composition; the cubist school gave her the ability to portray movement and visual effects, as well as fulfilling her sense of unity.

After having studied at the Central Technical School in Toronto, Canada, she says, she knew what she wanted to do. "I loved painting, printing and sculpture. During my years of study in Jordan I was always interested in drawing, but I never really knew that I had the ability because there was little encouragement."

Now she has returned to Jordan full of enthusiasm and new

ideas. Even as her works are being presently exhibited at the Petra Bank Gallery, she is working hard on her winter show (which, I am only allowed to say, is completely different from what can be seen at this exhibit).

The printing "room" seems to be one area that has fascinated her. In her last show she presented serigraphs (another form of printing) and intaglio (incisions or indentations in a metal plate). In her current exhibit she has explored the silk painting in more depth.

The 24 paintings on display are all united in that they have one common theme: flowers. Tulips, corydons, and gladioli and other types of plants have been portrayed with individual emphases. Each is studied differently so that the theme has not restricted the artist and cornered her into repetition and monotony. For instance, a bright pink rose in full bloom is portrayed on the silk in three dimensions, shade lending perspective to the curled petals.

To help magnify the bud or plant the artist has used appropriate backgrounds, meaning that she makes use of a plain setting that does not have any foreign elements to disturb the harmony of the floral composition. Alternatively, a marbled impression is reflected in the backgrounds; as the name suggests, this method gives the silk marble like designs. This technique is seen in the gold rayed lily of Japan. It is set against a dark setting of turquoise, and the marbling effect is evident in the dark vein-like lines.

Sometimes the composition includes a multi-coloured setting. Whenever this occurs it is always accompanied by minute dots and fairly large blotches. In the Rubus Tridel work the dots are a result of a chemical reaction of salt and alcohol on the silk. This effect hints at stones and cracks and consequently the work becomes a mixture of abstract and realism together, and less decorative. There are two paintings done in this style.

The rest of the works are clear and straightforward. There are no innuendos involved, no

distortions, no feelings of depression or anger. Words such as pretty and delicate come to mind when observing Dahdaleh's latest creations. Hovering in an intermediate state they cannot be labeled as paintings in the true sense of the word, nor can they be said to be simple decorations. An artistic eye is evident in the manner in which each has been analyzed.

A lot of physical and mental energy goes into doing these pieces, the largest of which is 1.20 x 1.20 metres and took eight days to produce. After the sketching is traced out on the

stretched silk it is outlined with a thin wax pen. You can see the effect of this pen in the white outlines surrounding each drawn petal. French dyes are used for the colouring and then the material is steamed for two hours. This is a very simple description of the actual technique, since a lot of chemical reactions and complex planning is involved.

A relaxed and fresh feeling is set off by these floral presentations. Not only is this sense evoked through the theme, but also by the eye-catching frames. They consist of double and even triple matting which depict two

or more colours dominant in the plant. This is reminiscent of the Italian method of framing. The slabs of glass and sealed with a silver rim.

This exhibit, which runs until 31 May, is a sort of test for Dahdaleh. She says that she is not showing her other acrylics and oils because she wanted to know the public's reaction to this work first. For she, like other artists, is exploiting different rooms in the vast city of art; this is a room she is passing through with definite results.



The Golden-rayed lily of Japan

Kenyan women weave up a \$50 million industry

The clondo, a traditional Kenyan woven sisal basket, has long been scorned by the country's city-dwellers, but now attitudes are changing as sales for export and to tourists have made clondos a \$50 million-a-year industry.

By Deogratias
Byabafumu
Special to The Star

NAIROBI, Kenya — The nimble fingers of housewives in villages throughout central Kenya are earning the country millions of dollars a year in foreign exchange.

Around the countryside, thousands of women are engaged in a booming cottage industry — weaving sisal baskets for sale directly to tourists and for export to an increasing number of countries.

The baskets, known as "clondos", have become Kenya's best-selling handicraft item over the past five years. Last year more than two million baskets worth more than \$50 million at retail prices were exported,

mostly to the United States, Europe and Japan.

In New York clondos are reported to sell for \$40, although the anonymous Kenyan craftswoman may be paid only \$2 by the women's organizations and wholesalers who arrange export sales.

Sales have been spurred by the tourist boom in Kenya in recent years. Thousands of visitors to Nairobi and Indian Ocean beach resorts around Mombasa take home clondos as souvenirs or gifts for friends. Numerous international conferences in Nairobi also have boosted sales, and few expatriates working in Kenya leave the country without a basket among their possessions.

At trade fairs around the world, the clondo is now to be seen on Kenyan stands alongside high-quality teas and coffees, the country's main export commodities.

The clondo has been made for centuries, mainly by women of the Wakamba and Kikuyu tribes of Kenya's Central Province. Long considered a lowly item by city dwellers, the basket is now increasingly accepted as a desirable cultural product.

Young Kikuyu brides in the cities lean their heads back to allow an elderly aunt to hang the basket by its handles over their head, as a sign of blessing. During local fundraising meetings for town and village projects, politicians find the clondo an ideal container for cash.

Baskets have different names for different uses. There is the "nthunge" mostly used for carrying a packed lunch, and the "kumoto" or "mukuo," for collecting vegetables from the garden.

There is also the "chondo," most likely the name from which the present clondo is derived, traditionally as big as

a gunny sack and used as an all-purpose basket. A modern clondo with shoulder strap would carry a load of some (6 kg).

The clondo has been a symbol of womanhood for generations. Women invariably weave during breaks in their domestic routine, while waiting in queues or even listening to speakers at rallies.

In some areas brides are given gifts of clondos filled with farming tools or kitchen utensils, and among the romantic Wakamba a bride will usually expect a colourful clondo to decorate the marital bed-post.

Traditional baskets are made of natural white sisal, with red ochre rings around the bottom or middle. The fashionable Wakambas, however, now make them in a variety of bright colours. Frosty greens and brilliant blues find their way to overseas markets, although subtle pastel

shades are more popular in the United States and Japan.

To make the baskets more elegant, some big stores in Nairobi decorate them with old coins. Leather straps are increasingly replacing sisal ones, and some clondos have zip fasteners. For many buyers, though, the original clondo in its simple form beats them all.

The success of the sisal clondo has brought hot competition from Japanese and Korean manufacturers, now flooding the markets with synthetic baskets that sell for half the price of a Kenyan original.

As the clondo business booms, the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged that exports be reorganized so that the women who make the baskets get a larger share of the profits. The chamber has also urged that Kenyan clondos carry labels saying they are genuine hand-made products.

A spokesman says the humble basket "could do for Kenya what Levi-Strauss jeans have done for the United States."

Weekly

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Amman 2 - 8 June 1988



Tender Notice No. TCC 2/88 Issued by the "Special Tender Committee" for the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC)

The "Special Tender Committee" (STC) for the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation announces tender No. TCC 2/88 for the supply of local line plant services and accessories as part of the implementation programme of the "Five-Year Development Plan" for the expansion of the telephone network in Jordan.

Specialized companies are hereby invited to submit their bids in accordance with the terms, stipulations and technical specifications contained in the bidding documents.

Bidders are requested to submit in addition to bid price a financing proposal to finance the foreign exchange component of the cost of the subsequent contract to be awarded.

Important Note:

Bidders are requested to submit their offers in three separately sealed envelopes:

- The 1st containing the technical offer;
- The 2nd containing the commercial offer; and
- The 3rd containing the financing offer.

Each envelope should be sealed and clearly marked indicating the name of the bidder, tender no. and the title of the offer.

Technical offer will be opened and evaluated first.

Commercial and financing offers for technically accepted companies will be then opened.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the office of the secretary of the "STC," TCC Headquarters, Tower Building, P.O. Box 1689, Amman - Jordan, against a payment of a non-refundable fee of five hundred Jordanian dinars (JD 500).

Bids, accompanied by a bid security are to be submitted in English to the office of the secretary of the "STC" not later than 10:00 a.m. local time on Sunday, 17 July, 1988. And will be opened in the presence of bidder's representatives, who choose to attend, on the same date.

N.B 1: The last date for purchasing tender documents is July 10, 1988

N.B 2: Those who purchased the tender documents are exempted from purchasing again provided that they abide by the text of the tender invitation quoted above.

Chairman/Special Tender Committee
Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General of TCC.

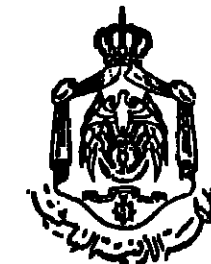


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en français

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TENDER Notice No. ICC 1/88 Issued by the "Special Tender Committee" For the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC)

The "Special Tender Committee" (STC) for the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation announces tender No. TCC 1/88 for the supply of heavy materials for local line plant projects, such as cables, wooden poles, P.V.C. pipes, manhole covers and dropwire, as part of the implementation programme of the "Five-Year Development Plan" for the expansion of the telephone network in Jordan.

This tender is divided into seven main "lots". Bidders may bid for one or more or all lots. "STC" reserves the right to award one or more or all lots to any bidder provided that the offer to each lot is comprehensive and complete. Incomplete offers for any lot will be rejected.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has applied for a loan from the World Bank and intends to use the proceeds of this loan to finance part of the cost of this project.

As the available World Bank financing is insufficient to cover all the cost of this procurement, bidders are invited to submit in addition to the bid price a financing offer, at their option, to finance the contract cost or part of it.

All interested manufacturers/suppliers from the World Bank member countries, Switzerland, and Taiwan - China are invited to participate in this tender in accordance with the terms, stipulations and technical specifications contained in the bidding documents.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the office of the secretary of the "STC," TCC Headquarters, Tower Building, P.O. Box 1689, Amman - Jordan against a payment of a non-refundable fee of one hundred Jordanian dinars (J.D. 100). Bids accompanied by a bid security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the secretary of "STC" not later than 10:00 a.m. local time on Sunday, June 19, 1988. And will be opened in the presence of bidder's representatives, who choose to attend, on the same date.

N.B 1: The last date for purchasing tender documents is June 12, 1988.

N.B.2: Those who purchased the tender documents are exempted from purchasing again provided that they abide by the text of the tender invitation quoted above.

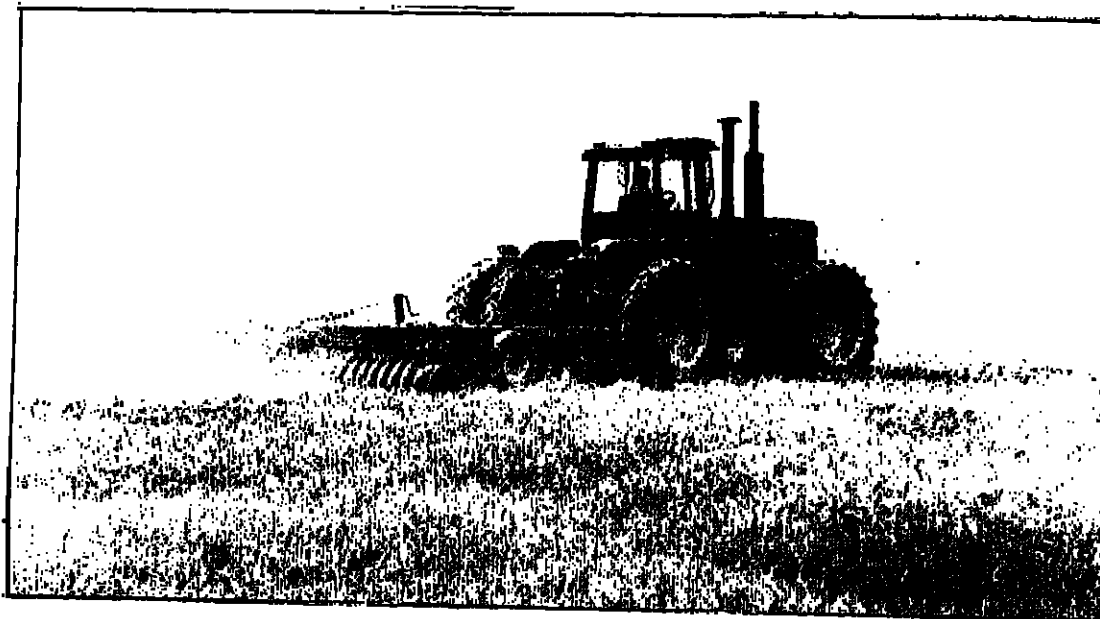
Chairman/Special Tender Committee
Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General of TCC.

Lentil project kicks off with JUST seminar

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

LENTIL GROWING and harvesting in Jordan are due for greater attention in the next two years following the establishment of the Canadian-funded Lentil Mechanization Project. The project was inaugurated on Sunday 29 May with a seminar at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) that brought together specialists working in Canada, Jordan and at the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Aleppo, Syria.

Lentils are a well-established crop in Jordan and are a staple food for Jordanians but farmers are discouraged from growing them because of the difficulties of harvesting. Harvesting must be done in a very short period in the early summer, and farmers find themselves caught between the problem of insufficient labour for traditional hand harvesting and the lack of suitable equipment for mechanical harvesting. Their response has increasingly been



Mechanization of the harvesting process could make lentil growing bloom

not to plant lentils at all.

Now staff from Agrodev Canada will be working with Jordanian farmers to improve their lentil growing systems and to encourage the greater use of

mechanical harvesting equipment. Agrodev is a private agricultural consultancy company which was established in 1975 and is now involved in 150 projects in 62 countries. Since 1980, the company has taken a

particular interest in dryland farming projects, and in this it is building on Canada's experience as one of the world's most productive dryland farming regions.

Canadian farmers have been growing lentils only since 1971 and the new project's Resident Field Supervisor in Jordan Douglas Winsor admits to a certain nervousness in seeking to transfer the benefits of their brief experience to a region where lentil growing has been established for over 8,000 years. However, though the Canadian farmers are new to lentil growing their success has been spectacular.

Lentils are grown in the three western states of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the acreage under lentils in Saskatchewan, now the major producer, has grown from 6,200 hectares in 1971 to around 200,000 hectares in 1987. Canada is now the world's third largest producer after India and Turkey and, after Turkey, the second largest exporter.

Progress has not always been smooth. Canada's leading authority on lentil cultivation Dr Alan Slinkard told Sunday's seminar that farmers became interested in lentils in the early seventies when wheat prices were low and they were looking for alternative crops. As they had no experience of the crop their techniques were poor and yields were low and it was only after extensive research and extension work that technical knowledge and farmer experience came together to produce the results seen today.

In Jordan the Agrodev team will be working with a number of Jordanian institutions, including JUST, the University of Jordan, the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO) and the Ministry of Agriculture and also with ICARDA. They will be building on the achievements of the Food Legume Project (which deals with both lentils and chick peas) that has been underway at the University of Jordan Department of Agriculture since 1980 with financial support from Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

During Sunday's seminar Food Legume Project Director Dr Neel Haddad explained that the programme has had three main objectives. These have been to establish optimal productive practices for legumes, to identify new varieties suited to mechanical harvesting and to train Jordanian specialists in legume production.

The Food Legume Project has been carried out in close co-

operation with ICARDA which is the major world centre for research in lentil, barley and faba bean production in dry areas. ICARDA combines basic research programmes at its Aleppo headquarters with extensive co-operation with national research and extension programmes particularly in the countries of West Asia and North Africa. Its collaboration with the University of Jordan Food Legume Project in on-farm trials of new plant types, farming techniques and lentil harvesting mechanization is part of its Food Legume Improvement Programme.

Dr Haddad was able to point to successes in all three areas tackled by the Jordanian programme. After six years of experiment and field trials, for example, extension bulletins have been produced, one on lentils and the other on chick peas, advising farmers on all aspects of production from seed and soil preparation to mechanized harvesting. Dr Haddad said an improved lentil variety, named UJL 178, is being recommended as suitable both for Jordanian growing conditions and for mechanical harvesting.

Dr Haddad said that the machinery being recommended for lentils is generally the same as that now recommended for cereal crops and includes the disc plough, spike-tooth harrow, seed drill. Project staff have also developed an earth roller for fields where stones are a problem and a spray for weed control.

The University has co-operated with the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO) in organizing on field demonstrations of the new techniques, and Dr Haddad says they have made use of machinery already available from the JCO machinery stations so that farmers were not discouraged by having to go looking for new equipment.

Once the Lentil Mechanization Project is fully underway however, local farmers will be introduced to a new set of equipment as the Agrodev team are keen to test the suitability for Jordanian conditions of equipment developed in Canada. And where the existing programme in Jordan has concentrated on making use of equipment designed originally for cereal growing, Douglas Winsor says Agrodev will be using lentil production equipment that can also be used for other crops.

This will include a rock harrow developed in Saskatchewan which moves rocks to the edge of the field, a machine for rock picking, tillage machine to prepare land prior to seeding, a weeder that can be used instead of a plough and is also suitable for use in orchards, a very simple seed drill that can be adapted for seeding grass and chick peas as well as lentils and a packer which is used after seeding to produce the smooth surface needed for mechanical harvesting.

Winsor explained that he did not necessarily expect all the machinery to prove to be suitable for Jordanian conditions but he says the Agrodev team is sufficiently keen to see it tested here now that the company is bringing it to Jordan at its own expense.

The approximately half-million Canadian dollar Lentil Mechanization Project is being funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

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Reconstructing tourism industry

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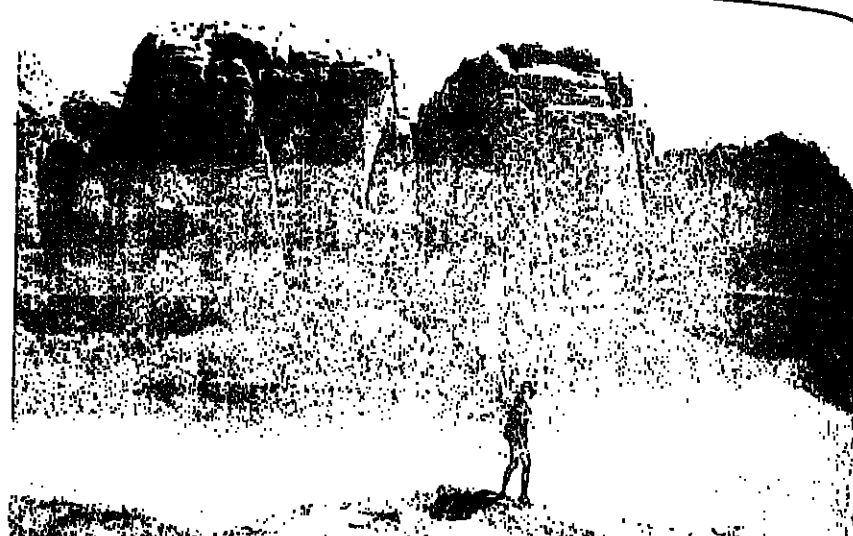
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Aqaba will be provided with cheap hotels



Wadi Rum — The serenity of nature remains undisturbed

Reconstructing tourism industry

By Diane C. Chilangwa
Special to The Star

WHEN T.E. Lawrence was stationed in the Jordanian desert during the Great Arab Revolt, he had a specific mission to complete. To destroy certain parts of the Hijaz Railway in order to paralyze the movement of the Turks and to cut their line of supply. But Lawrence, better known as Lawrence of Arabia, did much more than was requested of him. The damage "The Amir of Dynamite" caused to the railway was beyond repair.

So many questions have been raised about the motivations this British liaison officer had for destroying the railway in such a manner, but nobody could give the right answer simply because it was buried with him. What we have, therefore, are only speculations.

Jordanian Minister of Tourism, Mr. Zuhair Al-Ajlouni, gives two possible interpretations for Lawrence's deeds. He says that Lawrence might have foreseen the future importance of this railway to the Arab world and thus devastated it to render more difficult the movement of Arab troops and supplies through the Arab world in the aftermath of the Revolt.

The second interpretation, however, has nothing to do with political affiliations. It is rather centred on human feelings.

Like Maisoun Al-Kalbiyyah, who has given up the Damascus castles of Umayyad Kalif Muawia Ben Abi Sufian to go back to her desert home in Wadi Rum, where "a tent inside which the wind blows is better to her than a luxurious palace," Lawrence might have been much fascinated with the undisturbed beauty of the desert.

The intrigue of the desert could have been too valuable for him to be tampered with. And the Hijaz Railway might have appeared to him as the means through which civilization would crawl into the domain, muddling the harmony of its sands and disturbing the serenity of the whole terrain. This he might not have been able to tolerate and the area he could have wanted to keep unspoiled by the touches of urbanity.

Lawrence is now past history, but Wadi Rum survives to attract thousands of people from all parts of the globe, charming them with nothing but its pure nature — not with modern hotels and airconditioned rooms — simply because that it does not need.

Jordanian tourist attractions in all do not need to be presented in any way other than what they originally are. And according to Mr. Aljouni, this is the line the newly-established Ministry of Tourism is following in promoting tourism industry inside



Ma'in Spa's experience will not be repeated

and outside the Kingdom.

Although more than four-fifths of the country are desert, the variety and beauty of Jordan's attractions found across the Kingdom are endless. Carefully preserved areas such as the opulent desert castle sites found in the east, and magnificent historical sites such as the thrilling ancient Nabataean city of Petra carved out of the rose-red rock and roaring landscapes, are all examples of the many splendours that can be found only in this part of the world.

Desert jewels such as Qasr Azraq, located in the middle of the Azraq oasis, remain a haven for migrating birds as they remain the only permanent freshwater pools in the surrounding 18,000 square kilometres of desert, while Aqaba — the Middle East's newest resort that has grown from a sleepy little fishing village into a charming and exhilarating paradise for underwater enthusiasts adds on to the list of Jordan's natural beauties.

Now with a ministry specifically concentrating on upgrading the level of tourism, Mr. Aljouni stated in an interview with The Star that major changes in the approach to expand the industry in an effort to reach both the local and foreign publics are already under way together with the support of Her Majesty Queen Noor and a ministerial committee.

Unlike many developing industries which require the erection of new buildings and complementary facilities, the Ministry plans to emphasize developing what is already present in an area without physically disrupting the existing natural setting in the respective tourist regions, with great reference being in the desert.

Owing to the nature of the majority of Jordan's tourist attractions, says Mr. Aljouni, building commercial tourist sites such as modern five-star hotels in areas such as Wadi Rum would not only look out of place but spoil the natural setting of



Mr Zuhair Al-Ajlouni

the area which plays a big role in the attractiveness of the site.

"What the country needs to do is to present tourist sites in the right manner," he says.

"Upon the suggestion of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the Ministry is now studying a proposal which calls for the establishment of a tourist village in Wadi Rum. This village will be characteristic of the natural surroundings of the area," Aljouni adds that instead of building luxurious hotels to accommodate visitors, tents will be set up to match up with the essence of the desert.

Owing to the nature of the majority of Jordan's tourist attractions, says Mr. Aljouni, building commercial tourist sites such as modern five-star hotels in areas such as Wadi Rum would not only look out of place but spoil the natural setting of the area which plays a big role in the attractiveness of the site.

By providing accommodation with only the basics, which in this case are security, electricity and water, this would not only keep the areas attractive but remain fairly inexpensive to tourists visiting the area.

However, emphasized Aljouni, the Ministry is also aware that, although accommodation should be cheap, great lengths will be taken to maintain that such accommodation remain hygienic

for both the local and foreign visitors.

While developing and promoting tourist sites across the Kingdom, special attention will also be given to the natives of these regions. Special programmes will be set up to educate the local people in how to deal with both local and foreign tourists coming into the areas.

Already in Petra, a horse clinic was recently set up to provide shelter and medical care to the horses that assist tourists visiting Petra. The Brook Horse Clinic, first set up in Egypt after the Second World War, today provides horses in Petra with medical care at no cost to the horse owners.

Although Jordan's tourist facilities are not overall at the same standards as those found in the more developed nations, the "take-off" stage at which the tourist industry is now is nonetheless still appreciated by some visitors who come to the Kingdom.

Speaking to The Star in Aqaba was Leana Ajlaji who is present managing director of Hameelina Travel Agency in Finland. She states that "I work hard in Finland and when I take a vacation, I want to relax. Unlike Italy, Spain or other European resort areas, people here are not tired of tourists yet. They are very polite to us. This is already Ajlaji's fourth visit to Jordan in two years.

Agreeing with Ajlaji is American tourist Lisa Carter who adds, "Unlike American and European beaches, you don't find polluted beaches here. I like Aqaba better for this reason as you really get a chance to relax when you come."

Statistics provided by a tourism official have shown that the 1987-88 fall-spring season records show that Jordan had the highest number of tourists visiting Jordan ever. This increase

has been attributed to the efforts that both the Ministry and private sectors have done to promote tourism in the country.

According to Aqaba Beach Hotel Manager Mr. Aziz Kabarti, overseas visitors such as His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Finland, secured Jordan its place on the tourist map.

He adds, "Our airline is offering competitive rates which are attractive to both the local and foreign tourists."

But even with the notable increase of the number of tourists to Jordan over the last year, Kabarti laments, "I would like to see more facilities such as a bigger airport in Aqaba and a proved land transportation facilities. This is important because local tourism is not enough for the local market is too small."

In an effort to attract all types of people to local resort areas, the country, plans by the Ministry of Tourism are already underway to establish not only cheaper hotels and motels in the Aqaba region to cater for the budget visitors.

In the efforts to promote tourism outside the country, Jordanian representatives have begun to participate in international tourism promotion events on a more regular basis. The positive results of such events were seen this week with the arrival of an Italian tourism delegation in Amman Sunday following an invitation extended to them by the Holiday Inn Company in Amman and Aqaba.

The delegation, representing the Rallo Viaggi Travel Agency in Italy, is mainly concerned with promoting Jordan in Italy. Already some 65 Italian tourists are expected to visit the country this year. All forms in the result of agreements reached at the Milano International Tourism Fair held in February this year, which Jordan was representing, by Mr. Faisal Abu Nuwar, director of sales and marketing at Holiday Inn in Amman and Aqaba.

Aside from the exchange of tourism delegations, the Ministry will also be concentrating on the publication of better literature that will represent the country.

"We need more well-planned material that will attract people to Jordan," Aljouni says.

The Ministry also intends to lease land to private investors who wish to invest in tourist sites. Jordan will also work to promote religious tourism, according to Aljouni.

"There are numerous tourist sites and graves of Muslim leaders that exist in the country. These are of people such as 'Abu Aubeideh and the caravans of people mentioned in the religions," states Aljouni.

2 JUNE 1988

Jordan

Riding into happiness

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

JUST ONE month after their first riding lessons, the children of the Hussein Centre for Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped have lost their hearts to the Shetland ponies and their new sport.

The nervousness and even tears that marked their first lesson have turned to smiles and excitement and the weekly visit to the Arabian Horse Club is now a foray into a new world of pleasure and achievement.

Twelve students from the centre are having regular lessons and instructor Jill Goddard says their response and their progress have been beyond anything she could have hoped for.

For the children the first lesson was a real challenge. Horses were a totally unknown quantity and one little girl actually wept with fear. Now, says Goddard, she is one of the keenest students, loving both her lessons and the ponies.

The riding students, whose ages range from six to 14 years, suffer from a range of disabilities due to polio, cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy, but they have in common a life lived in wheelchairs or on crutches. Riding from those wheelchairs to the back of a horse is more than just a matter of physical therapy for the children. It is a major step into the world of the non-handicapped, a world in which they are for once on a level with everyone else and in which they do the moving instead of their chairs.

When seven-year-old Nesrin was first lifted on to the back of a Shetland pony her reaction was "Oh but it is so high". Now she takes that height for granted and one day should be able to progress to a full-sized pony. Within is soon to exchange her wheelchair for braces and will begin learning to walk and when she does, the balance and confidence she has gained from riding will be invaluable.

Riding offers other physical benefits, particularly for the wheelchair bound. Blood circulation, heart, lung and kidney function, digestion and muscle tone are all known to improve as a result of the regular movement. It also gives the handicapped a chance to develop the feeling of physical control that is hard to achieve in a life spent in a chair or on crutches.

But for Jill Goddard and her helpers it is the social benefits of the riding lessons that have been the real surprise. She says the children's delight in mastering the skills of riding, their growing love for the ponies and their excitement at riding to places inaccessible by wheelchair, overwhelming. Every Saturday visit has become an adventure that takes the children from the everyday life of the centre to new physical and social experiences.

The riding lessons have become such a feature of their week that on the first Saturday after the Eid-Al-Fitr, all 30 children were taken to the centre to be taken to the riding school and rides for all of them had to be fitted around the

normal lessons for 12. Goddard would be happy to see the lessons extended to all the children at the Hussein Centre which now caters for 33 residential and 100 day students, and beyond them to other handicapped children in the community but organizing the lessons is not an easy matter. Thanks to the generosity of Hani Bisharat and the Arabian Horse Club, the ponies are available but each handicapped child needs three attendants, one to lead the horse and one either side of the child to ensure his or her safety, particularly during the early lessons.

This means that, even with just the current 12 students, 36 voluntary helpers are needed each week. Goddard says anyone who can come, either weekly, fortnightly or even on just one Saturday of the month from four until six in the afternoon, will be making a great contribution.

Anyone interested can contact Mrs Jill Goddard on 877208 or Mrs Joan Gardner on 812616. The children from the Hussein Centre will also be giving a demonstration of their new riding skills on Friday 3 June at the Arabian Horse Club open day. Visitors are welcome from 3-7 pm for the family with pony rides, wild west rides and, for the horse-shy, hayrides, along with raffles, games and, of course, lots of good things to eat. Proceeds from the Open Day will go to both the Arabian Horse Club and the Riding for the Disabled Association.



Rule began with tears, but now it is all smiles



Each handicapped child needs three attendants, particularly during early lessons

YCC
English Language
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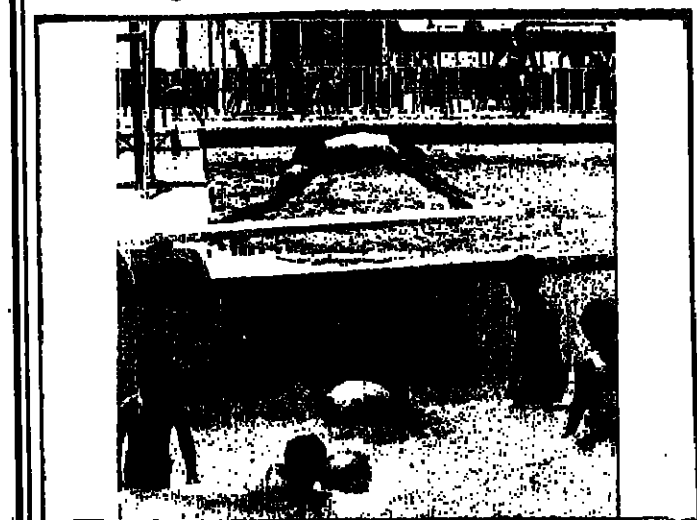
2 JUNE 1988

AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL



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THE JERUSALEM STAR 5

If you don't need it...

By Diane Chhangwa
Star Staff Writer

HAVE YOU noticed an increased number of miscellaneous items lying around your house lately? Or your storeroom — does that look more like a dump than the functional organized area you started off with a few years back?

Are you wondering what to do with some of this stuff? If you are the General Union of Volunteer Service (GUVS) has just the answer you are looking for.

Under the slogan "If You Don't Need It, We Do," GUVS has a programme specially designed to make use of all citizens' unwanted goods.

According to GUVS Secretary General Mohamed Ali Wardam, the union, with the help of other agents and charity organizations in the kingdom, has offered goods to over forty thousand families in Jordan since its establishment four years ago.

"With the help of the mass media and passage of time, we have lately been able to collect more goods for individuals and institutions that we aid," says Wardam.

The union gathers goods ranging from old toys and clothing to electrical appliances, household furniture and food. In the case of broken furniture and other damaged goods collected, the union has set up a unit whose purpose is to repair some of these items.

Since the project's beginnings union volunteer workers have aimed at reaching all the people in need of their services. Therefore, in order to do so, most donated goods are handed over to the various charity societies in the kingdom who in turn distribute them to the poor and needy people. However, some goods are also distributed on an individual basis.

"Our society has regional offices, the majority of which lie in the Amman area. Through these offices we are able to keep records of the various families and their levels of need. This is especially helpful when dealing with individual cases as we need to have follow-up programmes from time to time."

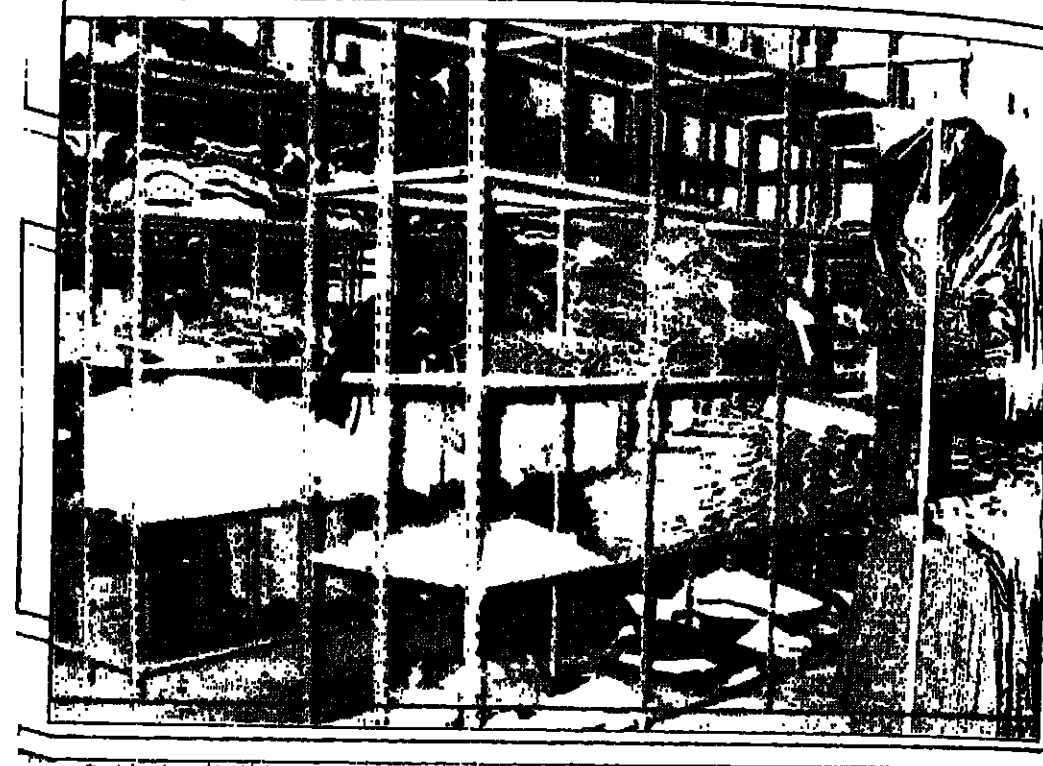
Before distribution of any goods occurs, union workers conduct careful studies on the families, paying special attention to family size, age groups, and income per capita to determine the level of need.

Over the recent years, the union has begun to encourage income-generating schemes. Although not common practice, it has provided articles such as sewing machines to needy widows or divorcees as part of its aim to help the most needy.

Today Wardam believes the project's existence has become a definite necessity in Jordan. The GUVS storehouse located in Marka is currently being expanded to give room for the increased number of donated goods.

"With the aid of the Marka Municipality, we have begun to work on developing and expanding our store in Marka," states Wardam. "However," he laments, "with expansion, we will need more voluntary manpower. We want to get all these commodities distributed to all parts of Jordan."

At present, the project's distribution of goods is highly concentrated in the Greater Amman region. This has largely been due to the limited number of volunteer workers who determine the amount of work that can be done. As donations continue to increase steadily, recruiting volunteer manpower is scheduled to begin in the next few months.

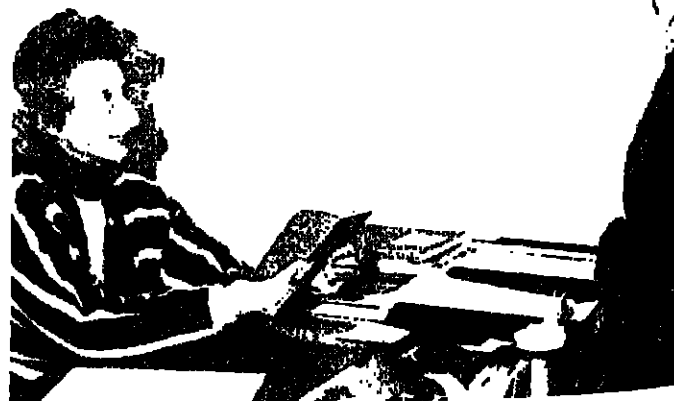


The campaign supplies needy families with clothes, food stuffs and other commodities.

"I believe that with more manpower, we will be able to collect much more than we are doing now," says Wardam. "Over the last few years, we have placed greater emphasis on the Greater Amman area as it is more densely populated. However, if we get more people to come and work with us, we plan to set up teams who will work not only in distribution but also in advertising and collection of goods. This will make it easier for us to reach all those who really need our services."

Following the expansion of services in Amman, GUVS workers hope to open project offices in the Irbid and Zarka regions.

Anyone wishing to donate goods can deposit them at the General Union of Volunteer Services (GUVS) office located in Jabal Al Weibdeh.



The campaign helps poor families after doing comprehensive studies about their situations

UNRWA not to meet demands

Teachers to take further steps to get their 'rights'

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

THE UNITED Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) has rejected the agency's teachers' demands for a salary raise. "UNRWA's administration will not give in to the teachers' demands, because if it does, it will have to give up its policy of comparability with government employed teachers. Further, teachers in the rest of the agency's regions would ask for the same thing," Deputy Regional Director of UNRWA, Dennis Brown said.

The agency's teachers have been complaining about their salary raises for a long time now. The issue was initially raised due to UNRWA's decision to raise senior staff's salaries by 10 per cent, with excuses given to teachers that the agency lacks sufficient funds.

The teachers have a list of demands, and have contacted UNRWA's management many times, hoping for a slight change in the agency's policy, but when it disregarded their demands, the 82 elected executive council of teachers staged two sit-in protests.

Head of the peaceful demonstrators, Adnan Hamad, told The Star that the protesting was

used after trying all possible means to come to agreement with the agency.

The teachers have complained about comparing their salaries to those of government employed teachers. "We have not had any salary increases, while teachers in the agency's other work regions have been granted raises," Hamad said.

UNRWA's response, which came from Vienna, was that the agency would not reconsider the teachers' salary increases in Jordan unless a sufficient change in the level of government employed teachers' salaries takes place.

Among the teachers' demands is the improvement of teachers' health insurance system. "We are given only 2.5 per cent of the expenses on emergency cases and hospitalization. We have to pay the rest from our own pockets," said a member of the executive council.

Teachers argued against this logic and said that their government counterparts enjoy benefits they are denied; for instance, job security, retirement benefits, and seats in Jordanian universities for their children, among many other things.

Abdul Rahman Tayem, head of UNRWA's information depart-

ment in Amman, said that there was a 10 per cent increase for some of the agency's senior staff in grade 10 for specific reasons. He said, "The 10 per cent allowance was due to the volume of their responsibilities and because of the amount of money put under their disposal in their capacity as expending officers."

Hamad said that the agency always reminds them it has financial crisis, and that there were not enough funds to raise their salaries. Mr Brown, however, pointed out that the agency does not suffer from a deficit. "Three years ago UNRWA lacked enough funds to cover for its operations. Now the contributions cover the agency's expenditures."

UNRWA's response included a promise that the agency would conduct a comprehensive study on the teachers' system of grades, but maintained the study would not be done under teachers' threats to protest.

According to Hamad, UNRWA teachers in Jordan, making up the total of 4000, will take "further measures in order to make the agency listen to 'the voice of reason. The measures will be announced in due time," Hamad said.

2 JUNE 1988

Big industrial projects

JORDAN, the majority of whom are still wondering whether the big industrial projects of Jordan were sound and healthy. Only a few, and I among them, believe that they are the best things which have happened to the Jordanian economy.

The frustration with these projects emanates basically from their size, lack of profitability thus far, their heavy debts, excessive cost and delay in implementation. A notable citizen summed it as follows "these are the white projects which we built for black days", they are a drain on our resources when we need such resources badly.

It is true that the expensive feasibility studies for the Potash and fertilizer factories were off target. Both ventures totalled in costs over \$850 million and the prices at which they are selling their products is below those predicted in the feasibility studies. Still they are the best thing there is.

Economic
Adhocracy

By

Jawad

Anani



Both industries had been long in the pipeline before they were actually implemented. But we were able to carry them out when we had the means to do so. Unfortunately when they began production in the early eighties, the costs of some raw materials soared. An example is the rise in 1984/1985 in the price of crude sulphur from \$50 to \$150, which meant an added annual cost of \$35 million for the Potash fertilizer plant.

It is not the intent here to defend the history of these projects or to deny the mistakes committed in their implementation. But, let us remember their contribution to Jordan's economy. Both are now employing over 2000 people, they are earning over \$160 million, and they are beginning to make profits.

One added advantage to these industries is their potential in promoting many medium-sized down stream chemical industries. A profile has been already prepared on a group of such chemical industries which, if implemented, would cost around \$1.2 billion and promise to gross \$300 million annually.

Without the existing potash and fertilizer plants, the downstream potential would be a mere dream. "Big" has its beauty, especially when it begins

2 JUNE 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Companies draft law to be approved

By Ahmad Shaker
Special to The Star

THE LEGAL Ministerial Committee of the Prime Ministry has completed the studying of the New Jordanian Companies Draft Law which remedies the defects of the present law issued 24 years ago in 1964.

The Draft Law tackles the merger of companies and is going to lay down the frameworks related to mergers, taking into account safeguarding the rights of both share-holders and non-shareholders.

The draft is also going to lay down legal conditions concerning the total or partial seizure of the companies through purchasing of assets or shares; and the conversion of some companies according to the outstanding circumstances of investment.

Moreover, it is going to tackle the development of investment tools and types. It is going to

throw light on the concept of the holding companies and the distinguished role they play in the field of creating departments specialized in projects management and investment directing.

The draft also will discuss the development of a new type of companies specialized in various individual savings including direction and investment. Such companies are unrestricted in relation to capital stability. In other words, the investor has the right to recover his capital at any time at the price announced by the company.

Another new type of companies to be developed is the one registered in Jordan and yet conducts business abroad in order to enrich investment experience by carrying it from local to international markets.

Publicly held companies are one of the main subjects to be developed within the Draft Law,

which is going to remedy the loopholes that were consequent upon application of the old rules.

According to the new rules, a foundation committee is to be set up consisting of a maximum of five founders, to which procedures on behalf of the founders shall be entrusted.

Another committee consisting of nine members representing the ministries and departments concerned, in addition to four private sector's members, shall carry out the company's formation and its economic feasibility. It is expected that, in addition to its executive role, it will be an honest counsellor to be entrusted with making specified recommendations concerning the capital market.

The new law is also going to unify the par values of all shares to amount to JD one each and the minimum capital of a publicly held company to JD 0.5 million.

The draft law is also handling a number of rules that corroborate the role of the supervision of companies in order to protect them and their share-holders.

For example, it permits share-holders of a minimum of 10 per cent of the company's shares, or a member of the Board of Directors, (upon permission from the Minister of Trade and Industry) to carry out an inspection of the company's records.

Upon the discovery of any contravention, the Minister may refer the matter to an investigation committee, which will refer it to adjudication if the claim has been verified.

The new draft is also handling a number of other rules in order to remedy the negative effects of the old law. The Draft Law, which has taken three years for study and adjustment, will be laid before the Cabinet within the following few weeks in order to be approved.

GDR delegation to enhance shipping

AMMAN (Star) — A shipping delegation from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) invited by Amin Kassar & Sons Shipping Agency, visited Jordan this week to enhance co-operation with Jordanian traders.

The delegation, headed by Mr Heinz Bartkowski and Mr Einhardt Menzel representatives of the GDR national lines, met with experts and shipping agencies from Jordan and Arab countries on the Red Sea, where they discussed means of stimulating shipping transportation.

Moreover, sources told The Star that the delegation promised to consider the problems facing the Jordanian traders including sea freight, container, demurrages, loading costs, and discharging costs.

Mr Gasoub Kassar, general manager of Kassar Agency, said that the agency invited the delegation in order to inform the ships' owners about the problems facing the Jordanian and Arab importers and to give the chance to the merchants to meet those owners (or those



Gasoub Kassar

who represent them).

He added that holding the meetings in Jordan emphasizes the importance of the country and the Akaba port as a major vein of trade in the region, especially that the GDR is a deeply rooted country in shipping and that its line has been arriving to Akaba since 1984 at an average of two trips a month.

Fibre optic tender cancelled

AMMAN (Star) — The fibre optics system for the Telecommunications Corporation's (TCC) Jordanian-Saudi-Syrian Regional Transmission Project is back on hold following the postponement of the project and the cancellation of the current tender.

The project has a long history with tenders for a coaxial cable link issued back in September 1985 and then cancelled in favour of the cheaper and technologically more advanced fibre optic system. Sixteen bids for the fibre optic system were received in September 1986. Consideration was narrowed to four companies, Ericsson, Sirti, Pirelli General and Fujikura

Cable Company, which were asked to extend their bid bonds until the end of May this year. The four have now been informed that the tender has been cancelled owing to considerations of technical advances and the current downward trend in the prices. Some elements of the tender are likely to be re-issued at a later date.

The microwave component of the regional transmission project, linking Jordan and Saudi Arabia and boosting telephone connections and radio and television transmission capacities in vision transmission facilities in southern Jordan, was completed by Japan's NEC in 1987, while a connection with Egypt was inaugurated early in May.

(PAD)

CAEU faces a financial crisis

WHILE CELEBRATING its 24th anniversary on 3 June this year, the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) is facing a financial crisis because member countries have ceased meeting their financial obligations. Sources told The Star that member-countries still did not fulfil their obligations despite decisions taken by the Amman extraordinary summit of reconciliation and accord.

In the last two decades the CAEU has made some accomplishment in order to stimulate Arab ambitions towards co-operation, common action and unity.

The council has established a few joint Arab companies in order to broaden the base for exchange of expertise in similar fields of industries. Those companies are:

(1) Arab Mining Company (ARMICO), based in Amman, with a capital of 120 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

(2) Arab Company for Livestock Development, based in Damascus, with a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

(3) The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Ap-

pliances (ACDIMA), based in Amman, with a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

(4) Arab Industrial Investment Company (AIRC), based in Baghdad, with a capital of 150 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

The CAEU has also established a set of Arab federations and unions to play a co-ordinating role among various production units and sectors to improve administrative and marketing performances.

In respect of infrastructure, the CAEU has initiated a study throughout the Arab world concerning the layout of rails and roads whose paths have been officially approved by the concerned authorities. These networks of rails and roads are the first project carried out by the council in the field of transport on a national level.

Along these activities, the secretariat of the Council initiated several other activities in the field of common Arab economic action including the call for the establishment of an "Arab Monetary Fund" for which preliminary studies were carried out by the secretariat of the Council. (D.Z)

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Euro - Deposit Rates

\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2					9 M
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8					8 7/16
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16					1 Year
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4					8 3/4

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	UAE Dirham
1 MTH	7 1/4-7 1/8	6 1/4-5 3/4	7 3/8-6 1/2	7 1/8-6 3/4
2 MTHS	7 1/2-3/8	6 1/4-5 3/4	7 3/8-6 1/2	7 1/4-6 7/8
3 MTHS	7 5/8-1/2	6 1/4-5 3/4	7 9/16-6 13/16	7 3/8-7
6 MTHS	7 13/16-11/16	6 3/8-5 7/8	7 3/4-7	7 5/8-1/4
1 Year	8 1/4-1/8	6 1/2-6	8 1/4-7 1/2	7 7/8-7 3/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 30.5.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 30/5/88	Friday 27/5/88	Tuesday 23/5/88
DEM	1.7270	1.7140	1.7030
SFR	1.4415	1.4305	1.4198
FF	5.8025	5.7680	5.7570
DFL	1.9335	1.9177	1.9075
LIT	1,280.00	1,270.75	1,263.75
CAS	1.2378	1.2407	1.2427
YEN	124.08	—	124.8
£	1.8478	1.8570	1.8678
GOLD	452.50	—	458.60
SILVER	8.58	6.59	6.70

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	96.3	97.3	\$	341.8
L. Lira	95	96	£	632
S. Lira	95	96	DEM	656.6
Dinar	185	186	SFR	208
K. Dinar	1810	1820	SFR	237.3
E. Pound	152.5	152.5	FF	59
UAE DH	97.5	98.5	YEN(100)	273.3
Q. Riyal	98.5	99.5	DFL	178.9
O. Riyal	93.5	94.5	SKR	57.3
B. Dinar	95	96	LIT(100)	26.7
			BFL(10)	95
				98.6

Corporate Scene

Saudia joins power project

AMMAN (OPENCA) — High-level contacts are currently under way between Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan to explore the prospects of Saudi participation in the financing of a joint Egyptian-Jordanian electricity project.

According to Ribhi Al-Hamed, chief engineer at the Jordanian Electricity Authority, the 150 million dollar project is now under study for completion by 1993.

The project will include a submarine cable connecting Jordan's Aqaba thermal power plant with two points on Egyptian terri-

tory. Al-Hamed said the network would help the two countries deal with power shortages and in producing low-cost electricity.

Egypt could face acute power shortage if the water level behind the Aswan hydropower station, the country's main electricity source, continues to drop.

During a recent visit to Cairo, Saudi Minister of Industry and Electricity Abdul Aziz Al-Zamil and his Egyptian counterpart Mohamed Maher Abaza discussed the possibility of setting up a power grid linking the two countries.

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7500-05
K. Dinar	2.7495-05
B. Dinar	3.7700-10
Q. Riyal	3.6390-20
UAE Dh	3.6720-40
O. Riyal	3.8495-05
L. Lira	384-365

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain.

Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3.900 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4.550 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5.700 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,300.000

Ounce..... JD 177.000

(10 gm x 31 grams)

Rashadi Pound..... JD 33.000

(Seven grammes)

Sterling Pound..... JD 37.500

(Eight grammes)

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold

International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in US dollar per troy ounce):

London	454.80 Bid
Paris	450.30 Fixed
Frankfurt	454.00 Fixed
Zurich	455.00 Bid
Hong Kong	455.80 Bid

Sport Dollar

AMMAN (Star) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London on 31 May 1988 were as follows:

£	1.8393-03
SFR	1.4392-02
LIT	1280-1281
FF	6.8090-20
DEM	1.7255-80
DFL	1.9333-38
BFL	38.0400-55
DKR	8.5695-25
NKR	6.2480-80
SKR	6.9750-70
YEN	125.00-126.00
AR\$	12.13-14
CAS	1.2353-58
S.Pes	113.92-97
F.Mark	4.0785-35
G. Drach	137.35-138.00

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 64 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-23 companies whose share prices increased, 23-43 companies whose share prices decreased, and 44-64 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

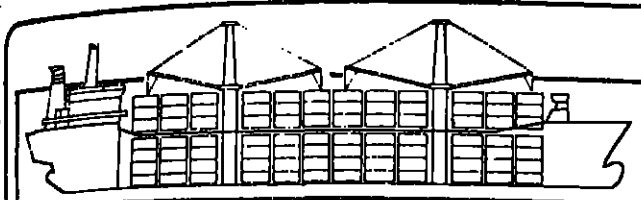
	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	113.250	113.500	+250
2. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.480	2.510	+30
3. Bank of Jordan	15.000	15.220	+220
4. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.180	1.180	+02
5. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1.950	2.000	+50
6. United Ins.	.910	.920	+10
7. Jo. Nat. Lines	.840	.850	+10
8. Livestock & Poultry	.760	.770	+10
9. Gen. Inv.	1.280	1.270	-10
10. Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes	13.600	14.000	+400
11. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.100	1.130	+30
12. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.280	2.320	+40
13. Jo. Petroalum Ref.	7.150	7.150	+00
14. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1.990	2.010	+20
15. Jo. Worsted Mills	4.500	4.550	+50
16. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.080	1.070	-10
17. Jo. Print. & Pack.	4.000	4.010	+10
18. Jo. Paper & Cardboard	3.000	3.080	+80
19. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	3.950	4.000	+50
20. Dar Al-Dawa	1.430	1.450	+20
21. Nat. Steel	2.760	2.770	+10
22. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.520	1.540	+20
23. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.500	1.470	-30
24. Jo. Securities Corp.	.780	.760	-20
25. Jo. Fin. House	1.080	1.020	-60
26. Dar Al-Fin.	.420	.410	-10
27. Inma Inv. & Fin. Facilities	.500	.480	-20
28. Philadelphia Ins.	.910	.900	-10
29. Ahlia Nat. Ins.	1.240	1.230	-10
30. Jo. Electricity	1.490	1.480	-10
31. Dar Al-Sha'ab	.430	.400	-30
32. Jo. Press & Pub. Ad-Dustour	2.050	2.000	-50
33. Jo. Gulf R.E. Inv. Corp.	.300	.290	-10
34. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.310	1.290	-20
35. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1.200	1.180	-20
36. Jo. Glass Ind.	.980	.950	-30
37. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	.780	.770	-10
38. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick	.240	.230	-10
39. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.780	1.750	-30
40. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.380	1.290	-90
41. Jo. Ind. & Match.	.680	.640	-40
42. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.120	1.070	-50
43. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.770	2.880	+110
44. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.420	1.420	.00
45. Housing Bank	1.720	1.720	.00
46. Petra Bank	1.970	1.970	.00
47. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2.100	2.100	.00
48. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.980	1.980	.00
49. R.E. Fin. Corp.	14.500	14.500	.00
50. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.380	1.380	.00
51. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	.00
52. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	.510	.510	.00
53. Nat. Portfolio Securities	.720	.720	.00
54. R.E. Inv. Co.	.400	.400	.00
55. Int. Contracting & Inv.	.200	.200	.00
56. Petra Projects	.690	.690	.00
57. Ta'leed, Eq. Hire	.780	.780	.00
58. Jo. Press/Al-Rai	3.400	3.400	.00
59. Jo. Dairy	1.000	1.000	.00
60. Arab Paper Converting & Tr.	.380	.380	.00
61. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.590	1.590	.00
62. Aladdin	1.180	1.190	+10
63. Jo. Rec. Wool	.820	.820	.00
64. Nat. Cable & Wire Mfg.	.970	.970	.00

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba on 31 May 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.880	+0.010	
Gulf Bank	0.350	-0.005	
Comm. Bank	0.250	-0.005	
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.295	0	
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.305	+0.005	
Baqan Bank	0.248	+0.002	
Kwt. House of Fin.	0.415	0	
Kwt. Inv.	0.172	+0.004	
Int. Inv.	0.180	-0.002	
Comm. Fac.	0.475	+0.005	
I.F.A.	0.112	0	
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.114	0	
Ahlia Ins.	0.600	+0.030	
Kwt. R. Es	0.228	0	
United R. Es.	0.118	0	
Nat. R. Es	0.210	0	
Kwt. Projects	0.080	+0.011	
Ref. Ind.	0.420	+0.010	
Gulf Cables	1.030	+0.010	
Pharm Ind.	0.230	+0.002	
Public Stores	0.180	+0.008	
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.022.5	-0.000.5	
Mobile Tele.	0.380	0	
Kwt. Computers	0.200	0.008	
United Fisheries	0.158	0	
Non - Kuwaiti Companies			
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.087	+0.001	
Bahrain & M.E. Bank	0.048.5	+0.002.5	
Coast Inv.	0.085	+0.004	
Bahraini Group	0.083	-0.002	

2 JUNE 1988



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Sailing Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
Back Sea (R/R)	SDP	T. Karpinskaya	7/5/88
		Z. Oktayabrya	11/5/88
		Ruzhany	15/5/88
		Ryabikany	20/5/88
		Reutov	2/8/88
Europe (Cont + R/R)	Baltic	Komsomolsk	8/5/88
		Somlensk	27/5/88
Europe (Cont + R/R)	Jadrnska	Karros	10/5/88
		A. Trader	12/5/88
		Pharos	21/5/88
		A. Trader	31/5/88
		Kota Jaya	14/5/88
		Kota Benar	18/5/88
		Kota Maju	6/6/88
		Kota Viljaya	13/6/88
		Kota Waruna	14/6/88
		Feiting	14/6/88
		Kota Wangi	15/6/88
Europe (Cont + R/R)	D.S.R.	Pritzwalk	1/5/88
		Sigmund Jaehn	16/5/88
		Pritzwalk	8/6/88
		Sigmund Jaehn	27/6/88
Europe (Cont + R/R)	Hual	Hual Traveller	7/5/88
		Hual Tracer	22/5/88
		Honmoku Maru	26/5/88
		Hual Tribute	15/6/88
		Wl. Lokleter	4/6/88
Europe (Cont + R/R)	POL		T.S.
		Oasis	T.S.
		Liberty	T.S.
		Conito	T.S.
Europe (Cont + R/R)	Kawar Egypt	Jarash	21/5/88
		Siling Shan	4/6/88
		Kastav	1/6/88
		Georgios M	5/5/88
		Simphonie	15/5/88
		Tornventure	29/5/88
		Poiana	14/5/88
		Marble Highway	20/5/88

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 46, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988.

— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988.

— R.M.S. T.B.N., Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988.

— Thames, Captain Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Alas Muhendalik, Mumsellik to the Tis Musavirigi, P.O. Box 800, Istanbul Turkey (mechanics).

El Enke Teknik, Balmumcu Soka 3, Sileli, 80780 Beikates, Istanbul (machines).

Makula Plantations Ltd. P.M. Box 3, Kumbia, 4 cameroon (wood).

International Contacts Commission 1ST Floor, New Chai Karachi - 2 Pakistan (varieties).

Chole Rim Marketing Ltd. 6029 P.O. Box 48888 Bantall Canton, Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A8 Canada (varieties).

Bayar Trading Agencies W.L.L. P.O. Box 440 Manama - Bahrain (varieties).

Leont Limited, Charterland House, 0081 Coventry Road, Shaldon, Birmingham B 06 3NX West Midlands, England (Kitchen utensils).

Shaldon, Birmingham B 06 3NX West Midlands, England (Kitchen utensils).

— SYS Engineers Consultants Marketing P.O. Box 470 3000

Tekstil San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Sti., Mahmutbey Yolu Aras Isahani No. 7 Kat. 5 Sirinevler - Istanbul Turkey (clothes).

— Portas Dis Tic. A.S. Hacimaneur Sok no. 108 K2 Osmangazi - Istanbul Turkey (clothes).

— PT Edico Utama, Jalan Pulo Gadung no. 7 (Kawasan Industri) Jakarta - 1390 Indonesia (varieties).

— DM Textile Mills Limited, Nal Chawni, P.O. Box 54 Rawalpindi - Pakistan (cotton threads).

— Bilal Textile (PVT) Ltd, Bilal Plaza, P. 834 Liaquat Road, P.O. Box 305 Faisalabad, Pakistan (cotton materials).

— Amins, 16, Arkey Centre Extension 1ST Floor, New Chai Karachi - 2 Pakistan (varieties).

— Qadir Enterprises G.P.O. Box 139000000 Karachi - 1 Pakistan (materials).

— Rug-Wash, P.O. Box Drawer 1788 Baton Rouge, LA 70821 U.S.A. (rug wash).

— Shorihau Boki Co. 1 - 1, C-208 Fukus Hamamachi Hingashi-nada Kobe 658 Japan (fruits and juices).



Your
TV guide

Channel
2



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

HOOPERMAN



Police Inspector Harry Hooperman is the only San Francisco cop who's in as much danger at home as he is at work. On the job he dodges bullets and the watchful eye of Captain Stern, his superior officer, who seldom appreciates his unusual police tactics.

Things are no better at home. The run-down apartment building he inherited is filled with angry tenants demanding repairs he can't afford to make, and the dog he inherited has a bite that's worse than his bark.

John Ritter stars as Police Inspector Harry Hooperman, Wednesdays at 9 pm.

Peter and Dora promise wholeheartedly to prove they are a real married couple.

9:10 Nuclear Weapons: last episode, "The View From Moscow"

10:00 News in English

10:20 Murder She Wrote: "No Accounting for Murder" Jessica's nephew is suspected of murdering the Director of his company

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

Wednesday

6:00 Champs Elysees, with Barbara Hendricks and France Gall

7:00 News in French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Saleh Madi

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records

9:00 Hooperman

9:30 Twilight Zone: "Little Boy Lost"

10:00 News in English

10:20 The Other Kingdom: Amy Mathews is in the prime of her life with everything going beautifully when she discovers a lump in her breast.

Thursday

6:00 Rue Carnot

6:30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Michel Mallory and Julie Pietri

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Charlie Chaplin: Part 2

9:10 Anna of the Five Towns, Part 2

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: Michael Caine and James Fox star in the spy thriller "The Whistle Blower."

Friday

6:30 Feature Film: "Nestor Burma" is an unorthodox detective assigned to retrieve some stolen diamonds. But theft is not the only crime that he uncovers.

7:00 News in French

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Carol Burnett and Friends

9:10 Magnum

10:00 News in English

10:20 Falcon: Crest, "Hat Trick" — Angela's husband discovers that his daughter who disappeared is not his real daughter. Chase has an affair with another woman.

8:30 Married Dora: Called in for questioning by the immigration service, panic-stricken

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man.

All the world's a stage

THE THEME of the world being a stage and men and women merely players on it is one that is recurrent in literature as well as in the cinema. One of the most remarkable films that deal with the subject is "All That Jazz," shown last week at the Cine Club.

"All That Jazz" is no ordinary musical film that runs to the beat of melodious tunes. It is more of a musical drama that runs to the beat of its director's heart: literally, figuratively and musically.

An autobiographical work, the film is based on its maker's own experience as a director of Broadway shows who almost died of a heart attack. An inspired director (both on stage and in the cinema) Bob Fosse co-wrote as well as directed "All That Jazz," a film that won two Academy Awards.

At the centre of the film is Joe Gideon, accurately portrayed by Roy Scheider, a dance director and choreographer of Broadway shows. He is an egotistical artist driving himself to death by manic overwork, total carelessness and a hectic way of life. His activities on and off the stage are alternately funny and moving, audacious and exasperating.

We see Gideon as the creative artist, impulsive womaniser, the very tender and loving father and the ordinary human being: scared of and refusing to accept death. As we follow him through a day of auditions, rehearsals and pilfering, it becomes obvious that to him "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

To Joe Gideon, life and show business are one and the same. His salutation in the mirror when he wakes up every day is, "It's show time folks!" Life as theatre is the central metaphor of the film. The image becomes fabulously moving especially after Gideon suffers a heart attack and is rushed to the hospital and into intensive care.

The hospital then becomes the stage for his hallucinatory musical numbers, brilliantly conceived and "fantastically" expressed with startling boldness — a magnificent job by the special fantasy designer in the film and director of photography, Giuseppe Rotunno.

We go through the five stages of Gideon's facing death (this again is paralleled by a number from one of his shows) as he starts with anger, then denial, tries bargaining, goes through depression until he finally reaches acceptance. All through these stages, scenes from his shows are staged, climaxed by the stunning musical number "Bye, bye, bye," staged with great flair and bold fantasy during Gideon's open-heart surgery.

But with all its music, "All That Jazz" makes a break with the tradition of musical films — it does not have a happy ending. After a life full of sound and fury, rich with great talent, dedication, egomania and fear, Gideon's candle is snuffed out — "a player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more...."

BBC World Service highlights for week beginning 4 June

The Politics of Laughter

"What's three hundred yards long, moves very slowly and eats cabbage? A Warsaw meat queue." A Polish joke reflects the bitter black humour of Eastern Europe, political humour which a new series, "Politics of Laughter" will be examining. In six 15 minute programmes Tim Grout-Smith takes a look at political humour around the world, which can vary from being an intellectual's pastime in Western Europe to a matter of life and death in other regions, as the shooting of the Palestinian cartoonist Najj Al-Ali in a London street last year demonstrated.

Wed at 18:15, Fri at 10:08: 30.

have changed. This week's programme starts the series with the Public School, which is at the heart of the Establishment.

Mon at 9:30, 13:01 and 18:15. A Schubert Anthology

What sort of character was Schubert and what did he write like? This week's Anthology sheds light on these questions and features Elly Ameling singing "An Die Musik," Alfred Brendel playing four of the "Twelve German Dances" and Dietrich Fischer-Diskau singing "Wanderer." Tues at 7:30, 17:45 and Fri at 11:15.

Seven Seas

In this special edition, Malcolm Billings and George Yamada from the BBC Greek service visit Piraeus — Greece's busy port, which at any time of year is bustling with cruise liners, ferries, steamers and container ships.

and will be even busier this year as the international shipping exhibition of Posidonie gets underway from 6-11 June. Malcolm and George will be talking to shipping tycoons, seafarers, rine underwriters and exhibitors at the BBC's own exhibition stand. Fri at 10:45 and 13:15.

Power and Privilege — The British Establishment

An image that many people have of Britain is that of a class-ridden society, aristocratic landowners, royalty and riches and a ruling elite bound together by a set of archaic traditions. Fiona Guthrie looks at four pillars of the Establishment: the Public School, the Church of England, the Judiciary and the Army and asks whether these institutions

Wed at 18:15, Fri at 10:08: 30.

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man.

features section

THE JERUSALEM STAR

What's on in summer

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

WITH THE beginning of summer and its long hot days many of you will no doubt be looking for activities — both indoor and outdoor. We've compiled this list of a few of the many activities possible and have tried to include something for all ages.

The Amman SOS Village is having an open day on 23 June. The Haya Arts Centre is providing books which will be on sale as well as games. Also available there are refreshments and the SOS bakery products. All of this can be enjoyed whilst attending a children's play.

Special activities are offered to kids who attend the SOS Kindergarten, throughout the summer save for August.

The open day will run from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Tel: 685724.

The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives: This department will be of interest to those who are interested in libraries and reading the summer away; libraries will be opened this summer in Karak, Ajloun, Na'our, and Marka. There will be a festival at each displaying cultural and educational books. The Department, situated near the Third Circle, offers researchers the opportunity to come and borrow books. Other individuals are welcome to sit and read, that is if they do not mind cramped spaces. Recent book releases include "Jerash," and "Petra" by Rami Khouri and "Welcome to Jordan" by Anne Sawalha.

Tel: 642815.

The Abdel Hameed Shouman Foundation also has a cool and welcoming library in the commercial district of Shmeisani. The library charges a JD 5 deposit to borrow books, but it is refundable when you no longer wish to borrow books.

Tel: 602168.

The Beni Hamida Women's Weaving Project is a Jordanian cottage industry involving 250 Bedouin women. It promotes Jordanian handicrafts and provides opportunities for women to increase family incomes. Rugs, cushions and wall hangings are on sale at the Beni Children Shop in Jebel Weibdeh in Amman.

Open Sun - Thurs, 9 am to 3 pm.

Tel: 628760.

Ceramic lessons: If you prefer to create crafts instead of buying them, try the pottery courses offered by Margaret Tades. You will learn how to make your own earthenware, glazes, and other items. Included in the cost are all the materials you need, and which you will be able to take home at the end of the session. Each lesson is two hours and costs JD 5.

Learn to work with ceramics with Margaret Tades

Location: near the Ambassador Hotel

Tel: 667788, 680809.

The Arabian Horse Club: For exercise and outdoor fun there is a variety of activities offered here. For JD 4 you can take a pony ride and for a little more have a lesson from a German instructor. There is a restaurant which serves Arabic and European food, and a night club for dancing. Go-carts are available for JD 1.

Location: Queen Alia Airport Road, 14 km. from the Seventh Circle

Tel: 09-801233

The Turf Club: This club has just opened and offers riding facilities. You can ride on English pony or other horses for JD 2, and if you need an instructor you pay JD 4.

Location: Road to Madaba

Al-Rabat Fitness Centre: Those of you who prefer to exercise indoors can make use of these facilities. Lessons in body building, yoga, and aerobics are offered. When you are ready to collapse you can jump into the centre's pool. You do not have to be a member to swim, which is rare in Amman. Fee for swimming is JD 2. Membership is JD 15 per month. A squash court is also available.

Location: Um El-Summaq, behind Mc-Burger

Tel: 823 274

Jordan InterContinental Hotel: For JD 4 you can enjoy a leisurely swim in the hotel pool, and can also take the opportunity to play table tennis. Cool refreshing drinks are available as you bask in the sun. Connected to the hotel is the Alfa Fitness Centre, where you can work out for JD 2.500.

After you swim you can pay a visit to the hotel's gallery of arts and antiques. On display is a wide collection of works by Jordanian and Arab artists. These include ceramics, glass, beads, silver jewellery and cushions. Paintings and lithographs available include those by Rima Farah, Samia Zarou, Ali Ghoul, and many others.

Tel: 641 361

Jordan National Gallery: A lot can be seen here. For one thing, there is an Orientalist collection shown in a small room in the gallery. Calligraphy is found

Location: near the French Loaf at the Third Circle

Tel: 627763

The Travelling Sri Lankan Reptile Museum: Dancing cobras, gargantuan iguanas, lizards and more... If you are the sort of person who likes to have a python wrapped around you, then you will feel right at home here. Visitors above 12 years of age pay JD 1; those younger than 12 pay 500 fcs.

Open - 10 am to 8 pm

Location: Swelleh, Havana Centre.

Tel: 848335.



See work by Dia Azzawi at the new Al-Wasiti Gallery

Location: near the Ambassador Hotel

Tel: 667788, 680809.

The Arabian Horse Club: For exercise and outdoor fun there is a variety of activities offered here. For JD 4 you can take a pony ride and for a little more have a lesson from a German instructor. There is a restaurant which serves Arabic and European food, and a night club for dancing. Go-carts are available for JD 1.

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Open - 10 am to 8 pm

Location: Swelleh, Havana Centre.

Tel: 848335.

Eat out of doors — The new Amman National Park on the airport road has a restaurant which serves an outdoor barbe-que. Or, take your own food and have a picnic.

There are lots of restaurants with outdoor terraces where you can enjoy the cool breezes that make Jordan's summer evenings so pleasant. Try La Terrace in Shmeisani with its view of the city lights, Al-Bustan or Al-Waha in Tla'Al-Ali, the Pine Castle on the airport road, the Hisham Hotel in Jebel Amman, or Abdoun's Orthodox Club, which also has a playground for the children.

To really cool off head for the Dibbin National Forest outside of Ajloun. You'll find picnic facilities at the summit of the mountain, along with a snack bar, restaurant, and chalets.

Trips

JETT Buses: There are daily trips to Petra (JD 6) and Aqaba (JD 3). Lunch and extras at Petra will cost about JD 8. There are also daily trips to Ma'in Spa. The price of JD 5 (for children JD 3) includes lunch and use of the swimming facilities.

JETT buses also leave the Abdali Station every day at 8 pm to go to the Sound and Light Show at Jerash. Commentary for the show is in Arabic on Friday, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday and in English on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday. Tickets on sale at site are JD 1, and for children under 12 are 100 fcs.

Jerash Handicraft Centre is located in Jerash, 40 minutes north of Amman. Products include handbags, embroidered dresses, rugs, and other decorative items.

Open Sat - Thurs, 9 am to 2 pm.

Tel: 04 - 462299.



Buy colourful woolen rugs in Jerash

Location: Muntazah, Jebel Weibdeh

Tel: 630128.

Have a swim — All major hotels have swimming pools open to the public, but prices are hefty — ranging from JD 3 to JD 6. The King Hussein Sports City has the best facilities, but is open only for members or their guests, who pay JD 3 to use the pool or other facilities.

Al-Wasiti Art Gallery: This newly-opened gallery aims at revitalizing the artistic movement in Jordan. The current exhibit, which will be on view until the end of July, is a group effort and includes different media and styles. The programme director is well-known sculptor Mona Saudi.

Location: the Plaza Hotel

Tel: 674111

H & R Club: Many activities are offered here — bowling, dancing and dining. You

Visit the National Gallery in Jebel Weibdeh

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

can bowl from 4 pm. and then dance from 10 pm until the early hours of the morning. You do not have to be a member.

Location: near the French Loaf at the Third Circle

The Business and Professional Women's Club: This club organizes regular seminars and lectures. Two planned for June are "Society and Stress" on 1 June and "Pollution and Nutrition" on 2 June, (in Arabic). They will be hosted by the University of Jordan.

Tel: 627763

The Travelling Sri Lankan Reptile Museum: Dancing cobras, gargantuan iguanas, lizards and more... If you are the sort of person who likes to have a python wrapped around you, then you will feel right at home here. Visitors above 12 years of age pay JD 1; those younger than 12 pay 500 fcs.

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

People & events



Bashir Sabbagh opens cultural week at the National College.

• The National College is celebrating the end of the academic year with its fourth annual cultural week. Bashir Sabbagh, Chief of the Board of Trustees opened the festivities on Sunday along with former minister Ali Hassan Aoudi and Dean Dr Ali Abed Al-Razeq. Vice-Dean Adnan Hammoudah has done a great job of packing a month's worth of activities into a week — athletics, lectures, a play, poetry evening, charity bazaar, and more. At the same time the whole college is welcoming visitors to view exhibits all over the college as students show off their year's work.

• The Canadian Embassy's Michael and Zella Cheson gave yet another of their lovely dinner parties recently, well-attended, as usual, with a delicious buffet. The party lasted till after midnight, when guests regrettably left. Present were Bishop Ella Khoury, Halim and Farida Salif, Adnan Ghazalbeh and wife Randa Habib, Wa'el and Najwa Karadeh, French Embassy's Jean-Francois Dobelle, Laila Deeb, Egyptian Consul Nagi Ghaziri and wife Aida, Jerry and Betty Esmay, Egyptian Counsellor Wagh, Hamdi and Tibah, Japanese Embassy's Mr and Mrs Shigeyuki Suzuki and Chinese Embassy's Shih Yen Shun.

• German Ambassador Harwig Bartels gave a noon-time reception on German Constitution Day at his residence, full of his beautiful treasures, carpets, cabinets and other art works. The occasion was also used to introduce new political officer Renate Schimkorell, whose arrival has brought to equal the number of male and female officers at the Embassy. Go, women, go. Carola Mueller Holtkemper and Hans Peter Schillf were also receiving and entertaining guests, who included Austrian Ambassador Franz Pernegger, Chilean Ambassador Carlos Derpech, Indian Ambassador Gurcharan Singh, Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell, Turkish Ambassador Semih Balen, and other ambassadors, including Italy's Luigi Amaduzzi, Brazil's Felix de Faria, France's Patrick Leclercq, Greece's Hannibal Vellades, Austria's Terry Goggin, and many others. Also present were Foreign Ministry's Khalil Othman, Nasser Batayneh, Samir Khalifeh and Mazen Nashedi, British Embassy's Hilary Synnott, Canadian Michael Cheson, Greek Kyrilakos Maniatis, Italy's Guido Carboni, Czechoslovak Emil Hrucek, Romania's Leszlo Nemer, European Community's Marcello Palmieri, and the majority of Arab am-

in force, greeting guests and helping entertain them. Amman looks forward to another birthday for the Emperor, wishing him long life and good health, and another great reception next year.

• Last Friday was Fair day — the British Ladies of Amman ended British week with their very successful May Fair, while the Amman National School celebrated the approach of the summer holiday with their own festival.

In the British ambassador's garden were the beautiful hand-woven Bani Hamida rugs, the YMCA's home-made jams, pickles, and baked goods, and other hand-made items. Children enjoyed games and the balloon rocket. The volunteer cooks at the bar-be-que could barely manage to feed the hungry visitors, who also had a chance to sample a typical English tea.

There was a long queue of people at the tombola stand. Even though there was a recurring mix-up between winning and losing numbers (the good numbers being accidentally thrown away), it was loads of fun.

The Amman National School, on the other hand, had other kinds of attractions. They had 400 chicks which were sold in a matter of minutes, as well as a ghost hunt, a tea-kwan-do demonstration, lots of games, and a mini zoo.

Some of the people who managed to attend both activities were Dr Jarir Halazon, his wife Shermin and sons Karim and Madi, Dr Harib Sahyoun, his wife Doris and daughter Dima, and Shadia Neel and her daughter Dani.

• Ma'in Spa Director Michel Nazzari gave a dinner party at the hotel in honour of a German and Austrian delegation visiting the spa to inspect its fantastic facilities and send guests and patients to Jordan, but not only enjoy the country, but look at the spectacular scenery and take cures in Ma'in's hot and mineral water springs, as well as enjoy the medical treatment and massage provided. The dinner was attended by Tourism Ministry's Nasari Atallah on behalf of



Gamar Al-Zorba sings 'My Homeland' at the graduation.



Congratulations to Ibrahim Mohammad Jaber and Atifa Satel Amin whose wedding took place last week in Al-Salt.

Minister Zuhair Al-Jouni. Ma'in Spa staff and Jordanian journalists were there also, and had interesting conversations with the visitors, who included Jordanian Consul and President of the German-Jordanian Society Kurt Uhllein and his wife, Dr Rudiger Meyer, who is also a medical journalist. Thomas Ronnberg, also a medical writer, Rose Roth, Eberhard Schrader, Dr Udo Ulfkotte, Dr Vera Zyika, Natall Huntenburg, Alfons Schulerer, and Scarlett Koch. From Austria came Ernst Anton Kugler, Hermann Karl Prager, Robert Gammer and Dr C. Kinney. Besides enjoying the dinner, all the guests enjoyed tours of the facilities, enjoyed in practice earlier by Tourism Ministry's Adil Muhtadi, who was there with wife Sa'ida.

• The French Embassy's Second Secretary Jean-Pierre Fillu hosted his first reception since he took his position. He must have been very socially active since his arrival, judging by the big crowd of people who attended. Invitees included the French community in Amman, embassy officials, friends and the press, in addition to a number of members of other diplomatic missions. Also present were Ambassador and Mrs Patrick Leclercq.

• For a number of years now the British embassy has hosted inter-embassy tennis tournaments at the embassy residence. Once again this year, a tournament which includes 21 participants will be hosted by British ambassador Anthony Reeve on Friday 3 June and Saturday 4 June.

Participants include six players from Britain, five from France, five from Germany, two from Italy, the Ambassador of Belgium and the Ambassador of Greece and his wife.

Matches to be played include mixed doubles, male doubles, ladies and men's singles. Friday matches begin at 1 pm with France vs UK and Germany vs other Europeans while Saturday matches begin at 2 pm.

• Gamar Al-Zorba received awards for academic and musical achievements at Al-Manhal International School's graduation at the Palace of Culture last week. The music award was no surprise, since Amar is already an experienced singer, who contributed three songs to the celebration. She is planning to study at the Higher Academy for Music in Cairo at hopes that one day she'll be a famous Jordanian singer. The joy of the graduation is mixed with sadness at leaving school staff members who were so supportive — Principal Iltis-han Badran, advisor Falout Doleh, and music teacher Mustafa Shasha'.

• Last Saturday the Jerusalem Hotel saw the wedding of Mostasssem Ahmed Turk to Wafa' Nasooch Marzouk. Wafa, who Nasooch Marzouk, who was a student at the UJ School of Pharmacy had invited all her friends Maysoon Habboub, Maha Othman, Sana'a Saket, De'ad Barman, Rula Darwish, Bayan ghouti, Rula Rashid, Aida Abdel-Haq, Amal Khalil, and Sweldan, Hilda and Majda Saleh. Also present were the groom's brother Dr Walid Turk, Dean of the School of Pharmacy and his wife Rana.

Friends of Archaeology

• The Friends of Archaeology nod towards modern times with their first trip for June. Ruba Kana'an, an architect who has spent the last two years studying the old houses in Amman, will lead a tour of early 20th century buildings on Jabal Luwaidah, Jabal Amman and downtown. Departure is from the Amra Hotel at 9 am on Friday 10 June. The trip entails lots of walking so comfortable shoes are a must.

It is back to more familiar ground for the trip on Friday 24 June. Nabli Baga'ein, the Kerak District representative for the Department of Antiquities, will lead a tour of Kerak to include the Crusader castle, the town walls and towers and the city churches. Departure as usual from the Amra Hotel at 9 am. Remember your picnic lunch and, once again, there will be lots of walking so wear comfortable shoes.

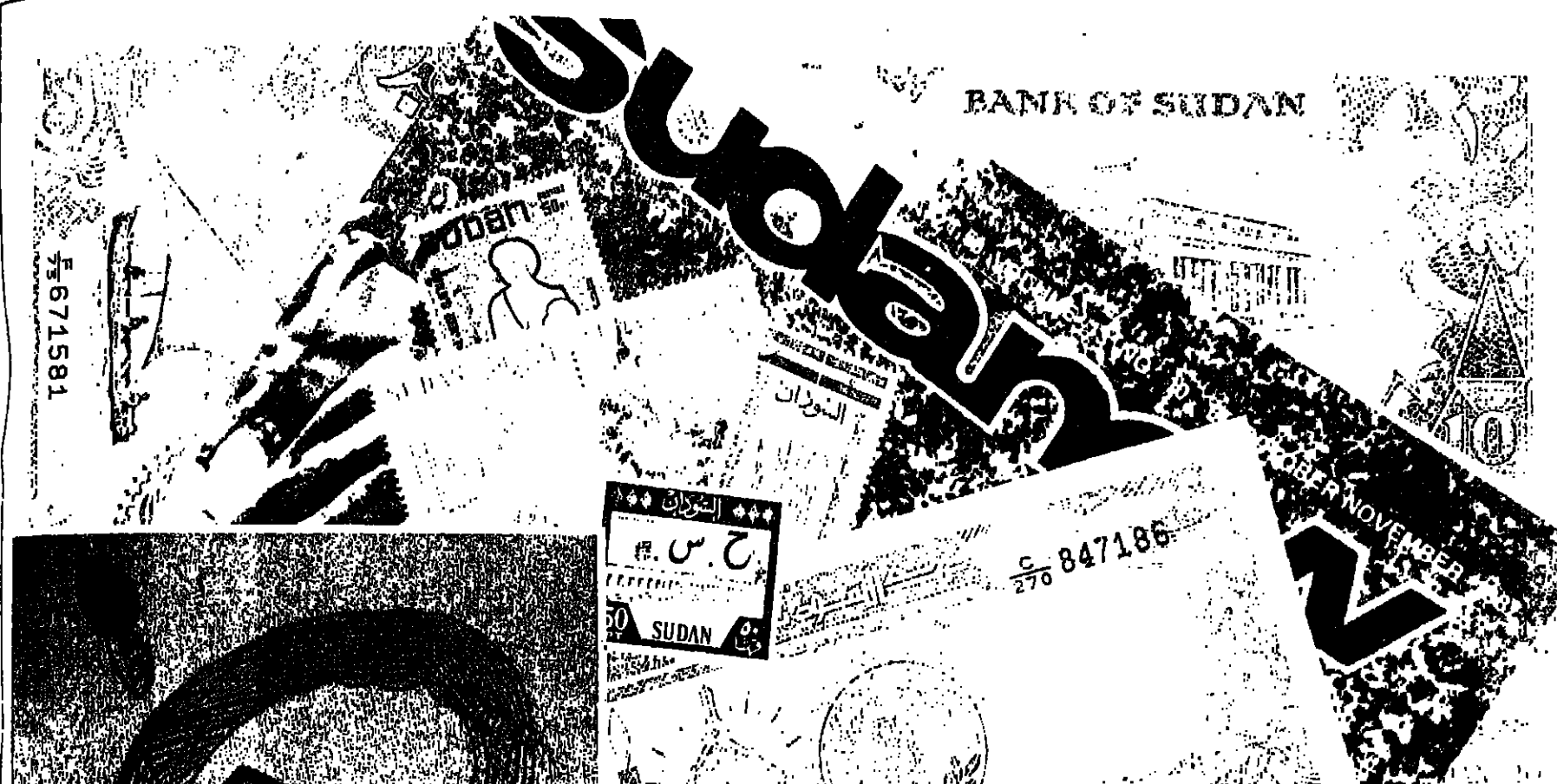
Looking ahead

On Friday 8 July Dr Thomas Weber, Director of the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology will lead a tour to Umm Qais where he is currently undertaking excavation work. Starting time will be 8.30 and passports or other identification will be needed as the trip will be via the Jordan Valley road.

Lecture

On Monday 13 June at 7.00 pm at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre Dr Brian Byrd will present a lecture on "Early Village Life: Patterns of Neolithic Community and Household Organization."

arts



The work of graphic artists is all around us

Not just scribbling on paper

By Heidi Taylor
Star Staff Writer

"PEOPLE THINK that all we do is scribble on paper. What they don't realize is that we have had a hand in the production of their daily newspaper, packages for local products, even the pound notes they use to buy those things. You don't have to look very far to find examples of very practical applications of the training done in this college."

Magdoub Rabah is justifiably proud of the College of Fine and Applied Arts of which he is the current Dean. Its graduates work all over the Middle East in the fields of printing, advertising, graphic arts and fine arts. Dean Rabah stresses the word "applied" in the name of the college. This means that young people with artistic talent find training that develops their abilities into marketable skills.

The college is one of five that make up the Khartoum Polytechnic Institute in Sudan. Originally part of the Gordon College that later became the University of Khartoum, the college is now more than 50 years old.

Most students are Sudanese, but the college's reputation also attracts applicants from other parts of the world as well. However, from those applicants only 50 students per year are admitted, through a careful selection process.

After the first year of general study students choose one of the ten areas of specialization, which include ceramics, calligraphy, painting, textile design and printing, graphic arts, and sculpture. Because the number of students is small, there will be only a handful in each specialization — a real advantage for both student and instructor, and for using precious space in the studios.

Outside the walls of the Polytechnic's main campus in the centre of the city the streets are dusty and hot. Inside, in the pleasant green courtyards, students sit under gnarled and ancient shade trees and discuss

plans for the upcoming holidays. Sculptures of different styles and media, carefully positioned here and there, are also a part of the scene. One seated figure, in a thoughtful pose, seems to be studying a board on which a candidate for today's student elections has proclaimed his policy.

As Dean Rabah shows me around the college the studios are invitingly cool, especially the ceramics workshop, which is set several steps below ground level. Here students learn not only about the artistic side of pottery making, but also the technical aspects involved. Also important to learn is the production side — what it means to turn out work for sale as well as for pleasure.

Success in the college programmes depends on talent, certainly, but on other qualities as well. The student must be willing to be responsible for his own learning, Dean Rabah explains. "The instructors are there as resources, not as teachers in the traditional sense. It is up to the student to question us, watch us — learn from us." At the same time the students do a lot of individual work, practising, experimenting, and developing styles of their own. Competition among the students is also a great teacher and force of motivation.

In one lab we find a student working with great concentration on a project to combine the Arabic and English versions of an institution's name into an attractive logo. By his side is a very beautiful delicately coloured coffee mug which attracts the Dean's attention immediately. The student explains that he selected the colours and design and a friend in the ceramics programme did the technical work for him.

In the print shop new presses from Britain are being installed. Here, as all over the college, women students are working alongside the men. The college plans to begin taking on printing contracts to earn money and to expose students to the real-life

production situation where deadlines must be met and customers satisfied.

Financing is of course an on-going problem, as is the availability of the specialized materials needed in an artist's work. Scarcities of materials can, however, lead to some interesting improvisations. Dean Rabah himself has evolved a rather successful technique which combines wood burning (with a lens) and painting with different concentrations of henna, a vegetable dye popularly used as a cosmetic in Sudan.

Up until about 15 years ago, most of the college's graduates were hired as teachers by the Ministry of Education. It is of course next to impossible to earn a living as an artist. Now many find jobs in advertising, journalism, and publishing.

And graduates do not forget their alma mater — not long ago Dean Rabah was called to the airport to pick up a "package" which turned out to be two large crates of brushes, paints, and other hard-to-get supplies that had been sent by ex-students now working in the Gulf.

Every year students in their final year of study work on a major project, and the results can be very impressive indeed. In fact, the annual year-end exhibit of their work has become a not-to-be-missed event in Khartoum.

There is no shortage of international attention either. On a recent visit to Sudan, Her Royal Highness Princess Wilgan Ali and National Gallery Director Suhail Bisharat acquired a number of works from the college to add to the gallery's collection.

Currently on view in the gallery are paintings by Hussein El-Hadi, Shama El-Din Adam, and Ibrahim Abad El-Asl. Also in the gallery's permanent collection are paintings and sculptures by Sudanese artists Bastawi Bagdadli, Rashid Diab, Mohammed Ahmed Shabrin, Magdoub Rabah, Abel Basat Khatem, Ahmad Othman, and Mohammed Abdullah Ohtabi, among others.

Some of the graduates' work is found in Khartoum handicraft shops — here a painting on cotton by Mohammed El-Fahim

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A summit for all issues

The forthcoming Arab summit conference due to convene in Algiers next week will provide a good opportunity for Arab leaders to conduct a thorough review of all outstanding Arab issues and assess the progress achieved towards enhancing inter-Arab co-operation and understanding since the Amman extraordinary summit of last November. The Algiers summit has been called to discuss the Palestinian revolt in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and means of extending maximum support to the Palestinians whose courage and steadfastness in the face of Israeli excesses and brutalities have drawn the sympathy and admiration of the entire world. But the Arab leaders will surely devote some of their time to deal with other persistent issues and try to reach decisions on them.

Egypt's return to the Arab League is a subject which deserves appropriate attention from the Arab leaders at their meetings in Algiers. The overwhelming majority of Arab states are strongly in favour of such return and the common feeling is that Cairo's alienation from the Arab fold is meaningless and harmful to pan-Arab interests, especially after Cairo has begun to play an outstanding role in promoting Arab causes. Cairo also was among the leading Arab states to extend prompt support to the uprising in the occupied territories and to stand ready to confront the Iranian aggressiveness and expansionist designs.

Iraq's latest major military success against Iran which brought about the liberation of occupied Iraqi territories should also be raised at the summit, not only with the aim of hailing these achievements but also rendering further support for Baghdad to enable it to put a decisive end to the devastating conflict. The severe humiliating blows dealt by the Iraqi army to the Iranian invaders have further weakened the Iranian regime and extremely embarrassed it before the disillusioned Iranian people. A new Arab consensus on the Gulf war coupled with a grim warning to Iran urging it to put an immediate end to its senseless aggressions would greatly contribute to bringing Tehran back to reason.

The Palestinian uprising remains the most important event for which the Algiers Summit convenes. The revolt is being recognized at a world-wide scale as the most important development in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the past two decades. Various Arab governments have not failed in extending material and moral support to the Palestinians. More political backing and co-ordination are, however, needed to help the Palestinians reap the fruit of their enormous sacrifices.

Arab concerns are closely intertwined and consequently the resolving of one issue contributes to efforts to settle other problems. For this reason, Arab gatherings are always required to deal with them all, and, at the same time, give priority to the event which prompted the holding of these gatherings.

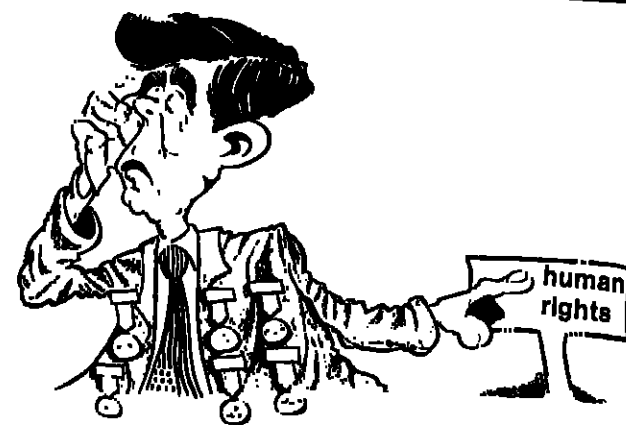
Moscow summit

The fourth summit between United States President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to an end in Moscow with indications that the situation in the Middle East was discussed between the two leaders, and that the two superpowers may be embarking on new bids to diffuse the tension in this region through the convening of an international conference.

While the two superpowers do not necessarily see eye to eye when it comes to all the details through which just and lasting peace could be achieved in this part of the world, the mere fact that they exchanged their views, and discussed their different outlooks concerning this conflict, is in itself an encouraging sign.

It should also be pointed out that the heroic uprising of the Arab people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza was a major factor behind the attention that was bestowed upon the Middle East conflict. The sacrifices of our martyrs, and the agonies of our people under Zionist occupation, made it obligatory for the international community to shoulder its historic responsibility and to take all necessary steps to put an end to the Israeli occupation.

It remains to be seen, however, if the Moscow discussions on the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and other regional conflicts, will have a direct and quick impact in the near future to restore peace and stability to these regions, and to give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights. It is also hoped that the two superpowers will co-operate in a spirit of confidence to resolve these regional conflicts, much as they did when they signed scores of bilateral agreements.



Samih Husni

Not one acceptable candidate

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

AMERICAN FRIENDS of the Arabs are not very happy about the Republican or the Democratic candidates for president. They are unhappy about Bush and Dukakis. As for Jackson, he seems to be adjusting pro-Arab stands of the past to meet the pro-Israeli requirements of the election. In any case, he is most unlikely to become a candidate for more than vice-president, and vice-presidents are not policy-makers.

Bush, as always, manages to be discrete. But he is remembered for past identification with the oil industry and two terms as a congressman from Texas.

During the Reagan administration he is known to have approved basic Middle East policy that led to the ill-advised attempt to gain the support of supposed Iranian moderates by shipping them arms, and to the over-risky decision to garrison US Marines in Beirut. The latest indications are that Hezbollah, the Iranian-controlled group, was behind the bombing of the Marines.

Whether the present policy of protecting shipping in the Arabian Gulf with the US navy is any wiser remains to be seen. One wonders how far the United States would be willing to go if US ships suffer from sneak attack more formidable (like the mining of one ship).

Whom to label with the Republican vice-presidency? Goodness knows. But it won't be an Arab-friend. As for Dukakis, he probably is the Israeli's best bet. He says he approves Schultz's peace plan but then asks whether the time allocated is not too short, and whether there is really any need for an international conference (which His Majesty King Hussein insists on and the Israelis, except Perez, abhor). Similarly he approves of UN resolutions 242 and 338 but argues that return to "secure and defensible borders" cannot mean return to the borders of 1967.

Also, one must not forget the possible influence of his Jewish wife. After a trip to Israel, she was "converted," joined a temple and engaged various Jewish



View from the US

enterprises in Massachusetts where her husband became governor.

Some have thought that Jackson's status as a black (however light) would incline him to favour the Arabs, and they may be fundamentally right. But lately his statements seem to be fine-tuned to the electoral atmosphere. That is, nothing to offend the Zionists.

Remember the time when an American naval aviator fell into Syrian hands. While Washington fretted Jackson flew to Damascus and arranged the aviator's immediate departure, with Jackson, back to New York.

Such impulsive behaviour makes some pro-Israelis wonder whether he would be capable as president, of flying off to Geneva and single-handedly arranging a Middle East conference. At a New York breakfast recently, Jackson said he would like to call a meeting of Jews and Palestinians in this country who want to break the "cycle of death" in the Middle East.

It is surprising how many American Jews sympathize with the Arabs. Here is a quote from Rabbi Brian Wais at a recent luncheon meeting. He said: "The Jewish State was established on the ashes of the holocaust, but it was established at the expense of the dispossession of another people. The Palestinian uprising has made it clear that the Israeli occupation is not benign. For the first time, it is clear that American Jews may have to choose between rejection of Judaism and rejecting the occupation. This is a tragic choice, but it is a necessary one."

JTV's poor blurbs

To the editor

AS A regular viewer of JTV, I believe it will be much appreciated at the Promotion Section at JTV to give more attention to the blurbs of its programmes.

If the problem stems from carelessness, few responsible measures will handle it, but if it is a consequence of incompetence, the country is full of qualified job seekers.

A.T.V. fan

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

Israeli elections and the uprising

By Sophia Morolin
Special to The Star

LONDON — The outcome of the next Israeli election may be the single most decisive influence on the direction of the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza, and the future of Arab-Israeli relations, according to analysts at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The London-based institute published a Strategic Survey late May amid continuing uneasiness in the occupied territories and uncertainty about the next diplomatic agenda for the Middle East. The Agers Summit is seen by analysts as only one part of a wider diplomatic effort, which still seems to be in a limbo.

Neither the United States nor Israel, the institute indicated, was seriously expected to do anything about the uprising in the midst of elections (scheduled for November in both countries).

"Under the best of circumstances, the advent of elections in both Israel and the United States in November 1988 — at the height of the process that (US Secretary of State George) Shultz envisaged — appeared to render the entire proposed timetable impractical," said the Strategic Survey. This had been obvious for some time and yet Palestinian and Arab leaders, as well as Israeli disidents, kept insisting that the time was ripe for negotiations while the youths were in the streets, battling Israeli troops.

In the course of the debate, undue attention was focused on the ill-fated Shultz effort and there was even talk of moving the Israeli elections forward to facilitate a kind of referendum on the question of Israeli negotiating with — or about — the Palestinians.

None of that well-intentioned albeit naive effort was realistic, however. The ISS experts believe that the key still lies in the direction of Israeli elections. "If an early Israeli election takes place and results in a strengthened Likud government, which is likely to offer only unacceptable conditions to the Arabs, then Israel and the Palestinians would appear to be condemned to a long and tragic communal conflict with unpredictable consequences."

"On the other hand, if an early election brings Labour's (Foreign Minister Shimon) Peres back to power, it is possible that the Palestinian youths will have achieved what for 20 years their elders have failed to bring about — a negotiation aimed at a judicial resolution to the problem of the occupied territories."

So far, the institute noted, "sharp Likud-Labour differences of opinion" on the Palestinian issue have prevented political progress in Israel while the uprising has led to a broad consensus that a status quo approach to the territories is no longer possible.

In the institute analysts' view, "the uprising was truly a grassroots phenomenon... its basic ingredient (being) the atmosphere of hopelessness and frustration in the refugee camps, fed by years of humiliation generated by the Israeli occupation. "While the PLO and Islamic organizations hastened to offer their organizational abilities and resources, for its first two months the uprising remained essentially anonymous, spontaneous and decentralized. And it seemed to have done more to boost Palestinian morale and generate worldwide sympathy for the Palestinians than all the preceding 40 years of Arab armed struggle against Israel."

In analyzing the causes of the revolt, the institute has reinforced the line that hopelessness rather than meticulous planning led to the explosion. There was, it said, "a confluence of developments that generated among Palestinians, on the one hand, a perception that the world had abandoned their cause and, on the other, a new-found appreciation of the viability of popular revolt."

This sense was made more acute by a series of international events: the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Washington and the presidential elections in the United States — which "appeared to attach diminishing importance to the Palestinian issue."

Six months later the divisions within Israel over the uprising were exemplified by the political split between the Likud and Labour. Just as it had led some Israeli politicians (such as Peres) to seek accommodation, it has also fueled extremist views. The ultra-right Meir Kahane is no longer alone in advocating expulsion of all Palestinians from their lands.

Significantly enough, the institute's analysis has confirmed fears of most Middle East watchers that while the uprising simmers, there has been little change in the nature of the elements that triggered it. The "hopelessness" factor is there, as is the low-key treatment of the issue in superpower summits. Although hopes are pinned now on the outcome of the Israeli elections and on a victorious Labour fulfilling its promises (if it wins outright), there are also weighty imponderables, including the next phase of the uprising.

Sophia Morolin is a writer and researcher based in London.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Superpowers' co-operation

WILL THE outcome of this week's US-Soviet summit bring the Middle East closer to peace by enhancing joint action by the two superpowers to achieve a settlement?

The answer depends on the extent to which each side has been able to convince the other on means of achieving such a settlement. If the gap is not yet bridged during the Moscow summit, it is hard to see how any progress can be made in the near future.

Superpower co-operation is vital for such progress because both the United States and the Soviet Union have considerable stakes in the strategic region and sufficient influence to bring about a solution which would necessarily serve the interests of one of them and weaken the position of the other.

Over the past 20 years, the United States had monopolized peace efforts in the Middle East and tried to deny the Soviets any effective role in the achievement of a solution. It scored partial success when it managed to mediate the Camp David Peace Accords between Egypt and Israel and replaced the Soviet Union as Egypt's main ally.

But the ill-fated accords have brought successive disasters to the region's peoples after Israel felt more secure and no longer feared effective Arab retaliation to its many blunders.

The absence of military balance in the Middle East caused by Egypt's alienation from the rest of the Arab world exposed the Middle East to Israeli outrages and made its peoples subject to the eccentric whims of Israeli extremists. As a result, the region has become open to all sorts of terrorism and extremism; a situation which hardly serves the long-term US interests.

So the question which perhaps should be asked is whether the United States has learnt from past experience that if peace is to be fully reinstated, it needs to be comprehensive and enjoy the support of the other superpower. The Moscow summit has provided a good chance for the Americans to reconsider their peace approach by accepting the Soviets as partners in the peace process on equal footing.

The Arabs have no reason to fear a change in the clear-cut attitude of the Soviet Union towards the conflict. It is the United States which needs to modify its position so that a superpower co-operation to solve the Middle East problem can be possible.

The Americans, for instance, need to be convinced that the Arabs can never give up one inch of their territory under pretexts of security concerns. It must also realize that the Palestinian problem lies at the heart of the conflict in the Middle East and a dialogue should be initiated at once with the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people.

Finally, Washington has to grasp the fact that it needs Moscow's full backing if permanent peace is the target.

nomie strength will force the United States out of its preeminence in the political sphere — fewer troops will be stationed abroad. The same, he said, is true of the Soviet Union which has already begun a retrenchment of its overseas activities.

The cohesive power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact bloc will also be abated as the trend toward independence increases. As Western European nations strive for agreement within the European Economic Community and as the East European countries face their own economic hardships and consequent social unrest, the two sides will come together — cultural identity across bloc subordination.

"All these developments testify to the dilution of bloc mentality — capitalism versus socialism, the fading of colouration in ideology and social systems," said Xiang. "Perceived as a long-term trend this is a harbinger of upcoming realignments in the dotted political map."

Among the expected new arrivals on the scene are the numerous developing countries, which are endowed with vast territories, massive populations and rich natural resources. Although the 1980s have witnessed a sharpening of the North-South divide, with the South being caught between worsening terms of trade and a decrease in investments, the unequal relationship may not be everlasting.

"Some major developing countries such as India, China, Brazil and some newly divergent national groups, such as ASEAN, may also in a certain sense turn into new power centres," said Xiang, adding that the "eastward shift of the centre of gravity of the world economy in the 21st century."

The years ahead will still be plagued with problems — regional conflicts and the arms struggle may decline but rivalry will still exist and so will a huge nuclear arsenal. Technical errors causing war calamities cannot be ruled out. As tensions persist, so will the ruthless competition. As Xiang said: "There are losers as well as winners."

Miriam Blanco is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

Toward a rebalancing of the world?

By Miriam Blanco
Special to The Star

LONDON — With a dozen years and a half to go before the dawn of the 21st century, statesmen and their astrologers increasingly seem confident that a future of monumental change awaits them. Mikhail Gorbachev envisages a "unique epoch" while Henry Kissinger and other Western pundits claim a new world is about to come into existence.

Is this all a mere utopian dream? Perhaps not. A global consensus points to the fact that mankind is approaching a great transition; it is only the timing of the new reality which remains controversial. Initially, the year 2000 appeared to be the magic date; now some say 2010, others 2020.

Prepare then, during the next 25 years, for any variation on a scenario that will feature: The decline of the two superpowers and a corresponding multipolarity among nations; a worldwide economic and technological turnaround; a culmination of the arms race and its impact on the established rules of diplomacy and on international and regional conflicts; and a sharpening of the North-South divide.

Not all of that bodes well, obviously, but Professor Huan Xiang, a leading Chinese economist and director-general of the Centre for International Studies of the State Council in Beijing, believes that a rebalancing of power on our planet is already under way. He sees the changes benefiting neither of the super-powers.

He is hopeful for the outcome, however. "The forces for peace will become even stronger and will prevail over the forces of war," he said during a recent visit to London. "The peoples of all countries will remain the mainstay for safeguarding world peace against war. As a result, new alignments will spring up, transcending military blocs and social systems."

War is no longer the means to the end. "Fierce rivalry in the economic and technological field" has outshone our arms races in relative insignificance and advances in military skills have turned out elements constraining the outbreak of "major wars," said Xiang.

He noted that "all" the big-power invasions against smaller ones ended in fail-

ure — from American involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars to the US intervention in Nicaragua and Panama and the Soviet Union's failure in Afghanistan. "Military might to conquer is no longer possible today," he said.

The idea that expansion increases a nation's resources is a dead letter. "It is commonly accepted that a nation's international status hinges on its comprehensive national strength and international competitiveness, and the surest way to enhance this lies in economic and technological progress," said Xiang.

Beneath the confident rhetoric of politicians lie the fears of nations that they will lag behind in the race, squeezed out by neighbours, reputations sunk and power evaporating. "Economic success or failure is gauged by a country's adaptability and acumen in taking advantage of three main trends in the global economy," said Xiang.

"Firstly, there is the deepening economic interdependence among countries under similar and different social systems in pursuit of global economic integration." He said greater co-ordination could not yet rule out conflicts of interest, but it could minimize flare-ups. "Secondly, policy reorientation — restructuring and adjustment (such as Gorbachev's Perestroika) signify responses not only to the elusive world economic picture, but also to the national realities in all countries, they point in the same direction — greater social and economic benefit plus economic and technical progress. This is why all countries are concentrating on putting their own house in order."

"Thirdly," he added, "the technological revolution is bound to bring phenomenal transformations to the production and lifestyles of mankind. Many countries are zeroing in on technological progress. As the priority scale of economic growth, As major groups of nations vie with one another in working out blueprints for long-range scientific progress, fierce competition will follow."

It is not surprising, therefore, that a radical rebalancing of power is in progress. By the 21st century the United States' technological leadership will be seriously challenged by Japan and others, while its financial situation as the largest debtor will demand urgent attention.

Xiang believes that the decline in eco-

Molotov and arson war rages

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The underground command of the uprising called on Palestinians in the occupied land in its statement No. 18 to pursue in demonstrations and strikes on the occasion of the US-Soviet summit. Another strike is called for on 3 June to protest against Shultz's forthcoming visit to the area and to commemorate the 5 June 1967 war and the sixth anniversary of the Israeli criminal invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

In the Gaza Strip's Jabalyia refugee camp, a protest broke out Monday after a 28-year-old Palestinian woman was shot and her nine-month-old daughter lost an eye from a rubber bullet during a clash with Israeli troops. Officials at Shifa Hospital said the woman was shot in the left arm and her daughter lost sight in her left eye. Arab reports said the injuries came as the woman tried to block soldiers from arresting her brother.

Meanwhile army radio reported that there was a "reasonable suspicion" that Palestinian guerrillas had set fires which destroyed large plots of farmland and forests inside Israel in the past two weeks. The radio quoted the Interior Ministry's Deputy Director, Yakov Markovitch, as saying that Israeli troops discovered documents outlining plans for arson attacks in Israel during the army's three-year occupation of Lebanon.

In the meantime, Palestinian flags were flying in Jenin and Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, while new graffiti on walls in Bethlehem warned merchants not to open during the strike. Some Arabs attributed the less compliance by Arab workers to limited distribution of the latest leaflet, which did not circulate at all in the Gaza Strip.

However the worst violence erupted Sunday in the West Bank village of Jaba, north of Nablus. Doctors at Nablus' Itihad Hospital said four Palestinians, ranging in age from 18 to 20, were shot in their limbs after the army raided the village.

Moreover, and in the West Bank village of Bazzariya near Nablus, an officer shot and wounded an Arab villager after the man attacked him with a cement block at the roadblock set up by protesters, the army said.

Meanwhile a new poll showed Israelis are slightly less confident about their country's future but more willing than their political leaders to hold peace talks with the PLO.

On the other hand, residents of Arra complained to the authorities and the army about being covered with stones, beaten and burned with cigarettes when troops raided this village north of Ramallah on 18 May.

In the Shati refugee camp, the army ordered a curfew requiring people to stay at home as a means of blocking any violence. Gaza city was paralyzed by a commercial strike. Groups of Palestinian youths were seen throwing stones at cars and setting fires ablaze.

In the West Bank thousands of activists of the left-wing Peace Now Movement drove in two convoys of about 400 vehicles each. They approached the area's largest town, Nablus, and later staged a symbolic withdrawal from the occupied zone.

The drive was held under the slogan "To the West Bank and back."

Some Jewish settlers who encountered the convoy Satur-



Sobbing over the death of another martyr

day shouted critical slogans, while several Arab passers-by waved in support, and shouted "We want peace," said an Associated Press photographer. The participants later held a rally south of Nablus. Speakers including leftist legislators Yossi Sarid and Gadi Yatziv sharply criticized the settlers and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, whom they blamed for a strong-flat policy in the occupied lands.

Sarid called on participants in the Moscow US-Soviet summit to force peace negotiations on the rival sides in the Middle East. "We are sending our dove of peace... to Moscow, telling leaders of the superpowers: show responsibility, talk be-

tween yourselves and impose a negotiating table," he said.

Meanwhile and in Gaza's Jabalyia refugee camp, home to 53,000 Palestinians, youths attacked army headquarters with stones and bottles, and troops responded by firing tear-gas grenades and rubber bullets, an Arab reporter said. No injuries were reported. Earlier, a fire-bomb was thrown at an army patrol in Jabalyia, he said. Soldiers entered and searched homes, taking away identity cards of some 25 residents. A number of Palestinians were ordered to park their vehicles in front of the military administration building in the camp to prevent stone-throwing attacks, the Arab reporter said.

Earlier in the week, two Pal-

stinian teen-agers shot by Israeli troops during clashes in the West Bank died on Friday in Jerusalem hospital. Also, a three-year-old Arab girl died of tear-gas fired by Israeli troops in Gaza city, where hundreds of Muslim worshippers waving black flags of mourning, and Palestinian flags marched from the Palestine Mosque to the house of Ahmad Al-Wazir, cousin of late PLO Leader Khalil Al-Wazir.

Elsewhere in the 140-square-mile Gaza Strip, soldiers fired tear-gas grenades and rubber bullets, to quell Arab protests which erupted after Friday's Muslim prayers. Demonstrations and marches were reported in the Jabalyia and Shati refugee camps and in the towns of Khan

Younis and Rafah.

In another development, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin held two meetings with local Palestinian Leaders who presented Rabin with a list of requests, to ease restrictions and what they termed as collective punishment measures, a participant in Monday meeting said.

The Palestinians asked Rabin to free all the detainees especially students to attend classes, to stop demanding tax payment certificates for official transactions and to ease restrictions limiting the sums Arabs are allowed to bring into the country.

Yassir Obeid, a Ramallah doctor, said Rabin told the Palestinians that US Secretary of State George P. Shultz's Middle East peace initiative had failed and the Arabs could expect no political movement before next June. Obeid said Rabin also said another diplomatic initiative could not begin until months after both US and Israeli elections next November. "It was very frustrating. This just means the intifada will be more prolonged and the people will have to suffer longer," Obeid said. "The intifada is far from over or waning. The Palestinians won't stop the violence without realizing political aspirations. This is what we told Rabin. The people who are running things are willing to pay a lot of sacrifices," Obeid added.

However, Israeli reports said the discussions were an attempt to devise Palestinian leadership that would serve as an alternative for the PLO in the occupied land and that a possibility of holding free municipal elections as an opening stage for a political settlement was discussed.

Meanwhile, Law in the Service of Man, a human rights group founded by Palestinian lawyers, has demanded the immediate closure of the Ketziot detention centre in the Negev Desert where about 3,000 Arabs are jailed.

The group said Palestinian prisoners being held in eight large tents were deprived of adequate water and were subjected to beatings and the desert's extreme temperatures.

The group, the West Bank affiliate of the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists, also released a letter written on toilet paper by Arabs detained in Ketziot. "We are kept under the burning desert sun where temperatures by day reach 45 degrees centigrade," read the letter which Arab attorneys sneaked out of the prison. "But the severity of nature is no match for the cruelty of the soldiers... against us is conducted a war of starvation, thirst and humiliation," said the letter signed by the "Palestinian detainees at the camp of slow death."

On the other hand, Nobel peace prize laureate Elie Wiesel said he sensed "a human tragedy" in Gaza, and called on Israeli and the Palestinian "to meet face to face and speak out a common destiny."

In another development, the army released Radwan Abu Ayyash, head of the Arab Journalists Association in the occupied territories who was jailed without trial six months ago. "In prison you feel that the most precious thing, your freedom, has been taken for no reason, without any charges," Abu Ayyash said. He added, "they just say they have a secret file and don't let your attorney see it."

2 JUNE 1988

Eyewitness in the occupied land

The yellow wind

Editor's Note: The following is the ninth of a set of expositions from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication missing two chapters.



Palestinian generation that witnessed injustices and grievances

AT THE top of the village, in a small, dark house, next to the house of his extended family, lives Abu Harb, the village elder. He is 85 years old. He is, according to the residents, the village historian. He sits on a coloured red mat, his shaking hands playing with a large, antiquated transistor radio. His eyes are swollen, and his nose is red.

He remembers the Turks and the English and the Egyptians, who were here briefly. And now is, "In October, 1948, we were sold from here," he says. (He says that he is the only one in the village who knows the precise date.) "And for 24 years we were not here."

We wandered from place to place for 24 years, and everywhere we went we would bury our dead, and afterward we would wander on. For 24 years, I did not sleep at night. I would lie awake and think, and the night I returned to my village and slept in it was the happiest night of my life, because I slept on my own land."

In 1972, the people of the village received a notice from the military government that they could return to their village. They did not know who made the decision. They received a notice, and that same day the news spread to all the village's exiles.

Abu Harb describes how they gathered and came here. "The military government gave us one month to return to the village," he says. "They told us that whoever did not build a house within that month would not be allowed to return. We came that same night, from everywhere, and we set up booths and tents in the place that was once the village. Afterward, we collected money and paved a road to bring construction materials in trucks. It was a hard summer, and we worked day and night, and each one of us would sleep under the floor of the house he was building. Each one of us built a single room with a roof, and that was our claim."

As he tells his story, his wife, Ratiba, enters the room. She seems to be younger than he is. Her face is still smooth, and it is dark. "But that is not my colour from birth," it is only because of the damned sun of the camp, in Jericho," she explains. They have been married for 60 years, and she boasts, "he never took another wife, other than me."

I ask them if they know why the Israeli authorities suddenly allowed them to return to their village. "We heard that the Israeli government wanted to remove all their belongings. When the house was destroyed, it collapsed on 10 sacks of sugar and 10 sacks of flour that had been bought at a great cost and had been stored in the house for the housewarming celebration."

The husband was released right afterward without any

stopped transferring people there from Gaza."

I don't know whether that is the correct interpretation of this singular act of mercy. The fact is that it was all done in secrecy, maybe so as not to arouse demands from other exiles in the territories, or from Israeli Arabs who had been expelled from their villages. I tend to think that the explanation given by the people of Wadi Fukin — that they were replaced by Gazans — is correct.

In the twisted climate of the occupation, when an act of mercy is performed it must, almost of necessity, be crooked

Part IX

and bent, be nothing but another of the many faces of arbitrariness.

I ask Abu Harb how the return to their land affected people. "Everything changed," he says. "We now live here among real people. The people who stayed behind in Dheisheh and in Jericho are miserable. They are going mad from sadness and longing for their land. They come and plead with us to give them a little garden plot. Just so they can regain a little self-respect — something to live for. After all, it is not just land, it is everything. They are cut off from everything there. They have ceased to be people. We have been planted anew. Not only in the land. The land is the beginning. We are planted in life as a whole. In normal relations with other people. In tradition. In all the right things. We are no longer strangers in the world. We have the milk of our cows, the flour of our wheat. We are not complete people."

I have one more question, may be the most important question: The Israelis brought you back to your village. Do you hate them less now?

They exchange glances. The very old man and his wife, their daughter-in-law speaks. She says that her husband was arrested on suspicion of taking part in terrorist acts. Immediately after his arrest, Israeli soldiers came and destroyed their house. It was a new house, just completed. The family were not given enough time to remove all their belongings. When the house was destroyed, it collapsed on 10 sacks of sugar and 10 sacks of flour that had been bought at a great cost and had been stored in the house for the housewarming celebration."

I ask them if they know why the Israeli authorities suddenly allowed them to return to their village. "We heard that the Israeli government wanted to remove all their belongings. When the house was destroyed, it collapsed on 10 sacks of sugar and 10 sacks of flour that had been bought at a great cost and had been stored in the house for the housewarming celebration."

The husband was released right afterward without any

charges having been brought against him. As she tells the story, her lips go white with fury, and look like a scar on her face. Two other sons of Abu Harb are now under arrest in Israel. One is in prison, and the other is awaiting trial.

Abu Harb says, "Both of them are innocent." And if they did do something they apparently had no choice, he says. The injustice, the situation, is what turns normal people into criminals.

The mother, Ratiba, says. "The settlers come down from the mountain at night with dogs. They frighten us. They stole our spring, and call it sharing."

Hazem, a 10-year-old grandson, says, "The bus that takes their children to school blocks the way for our bus every day, and we have to walk about a kilometre to school." "They will expel us from here again," says a young man of about 16, and everyone nods in agreement. "And then we will really go mad," says Ratiba.

Abu Harb sighs, passes his hand over his face, and presses it against his eyes. The small children watch him. Returning home did not turn the heart of even one of them into a heart that loves us, the Israelis. Maybe it was foolish to hope for that.

Abu Harb rises to his feet, with difficulty, to see me to the door. I stand, and we look out together over the beautiful and peaceful valley, and the smoke from straw fires curls up into the air, and the thistles and wildflowers bloom as far as one can see.

He asks me if I have heard about the yellow wind. I say that I haven't, so he begins telling me about it, about the yellow wind that will soon come maybe even in his lifetime. The wind will come from the gates of Hell (from the gates of Paradise comes only a pleasant, cool wind); rih asfar, it is called by the local Arabs — a hot and terrible east wind that comes once in a few generations and sets the world on fire.

People seek shelter from its heat in caves and caverns, but even there it finds those it seeks, those who have performed cruel and unjust deeds, and there, in the cracks in the boulders, it exterminates them, one by one. After that day, Abu Harb says, the land will be covered with bodies. The rocks will be white from the heat, and the mountains will crumble into a power that will cover the land like yellow cotton.

Lest we forget

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr Faleh Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

Part VIII

178. Al-Sameriyah located 8 kms, south of Beisan. Population: 250. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,873 dunums were stolen.

180. Sabalan located 24 kms, NW of Safed. Population: 70. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,790 dunums were stolen.

181. Suhmata located 17 kms, NE of Acre. Population: 1,130. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Hosen was established on its stolen lands of 16,921 dunums.

182. Safat located 12 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 450. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,775 dunums, were stolen.

183. Sa'as'a located 16 kms, NW of Safed. Population: 1,130. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Sasa was established on its stolen lands of 14,795 dunums.

184. Sufla located 24 kms, SW of Jerusalem. Population: 60. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,061 dunums were stolen.

185. Salbeel located 10 kms, SE of Ramla. Population: 510. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Sha Alvim was established on its stolen lands of 8,111 dunums in 1951.

186. Salemah located 5 kms, east of Jaffa. Population: 6,670. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 6,782 dunums were stolen and became a suburb of Tel Aviv known as Kfar Shaam.

187. Samakh located at southern tip of lake Tiberias. Population: 3,480. Obliterated in 1948, and a holiday village was established on its stolen lands of 18,611 dunums.

188. Al-Samrah located on SE shore of lake Tiberias. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Haon was established on its stolen lands of 12,563 dunums.

189. Simsem located 19 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 1,290. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Gevar'am was established on its stolen lands of 13,797 dunums.

190. Al-Samou'i located 5 kms, west of Safed. Population: 310. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Kefar Shmamy was established on its stolen lands of 15,135 dunums.

191. Al-Sumariyyah located 5 kms, north of Acre. Population: 760. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 8,514 dunums were stolen.

192. Al-Sanbariyah located 28 kms, north of Safed. Population: 130. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,532 dunums were stolen.

193. Al-Sindiyannah located 35 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 1,250. Obliterated in 1948, and the Ya'ar Alona reservation was established on its stolen lands of 14,172 dunums in 1949.

194. Al-Sawafeer-North located 42 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 680. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Dejar Warburg was established on its stolen lands of 5,861 dunums.

195. Al-Sawafeer-East located 41 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 960. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of En Zurim and Merkaz Shilpa were established on its stolen lands of 13,831 dunums.

196. Al-Sawafeer-West located 40 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 1,030. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Mass'out Yizhaq was established on its stolen lands of 7,523 dunums.

197. Sireen located 12 kms, north of Beisan. Population: 810. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 28,455 dunums were stolen.

198. Al-Shajarah located 37 kms, west of Tiberias. Population: 770. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 3,754 dunums were stolen.

199. Shaila located 15 kms, east of Ramla. Population: 100. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Shilat was established on its stolen lands of 6,380 dunums.

200. Shokah Al-Tahila located 35 kms, NE of Safed, near Dan. Population: 200. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,132 dunums, were stolen.

201. Al-Shounah located 10 kms, south of Safed. Population: 170. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,660 dunums were stolen.

202. Al-Sheikh Helou located 38 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 820. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,471 dunums were stolen.

203. Al-Sheikh Mu'anees located 5 kms, NE of Jaffa. Population: 1,930. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 12,500 dunums were stolen.

204. Shammah located 18 kms, SW of Ramla. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and Moshav Qidron was established on its stolen lands of 6,450 dunums.

205. Al-Salhiyyah located 19 kms NE of Safed. Population: 1,520. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,607 dunums were stolen.

206. Sabbareen located 35 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 1,700. Obliterated in 1948, and Moshav Ammiquam was established on its stolen lands of 21,500 dunums.

207. Sara'ah located 31 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 340. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Zor'a and Tarum were established on its stolen lands of 4,860 dunums.

208. Al-Saratand located 25 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and Moshav Aerula was established on its stolen lands of 5,409 dunums.

209. Sarafand Al Kharab located 6 kms, west of Ramla. Population: 840. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 5,503 dunums were divided among the settlements of Be'er Ya'ayiv, Bet Hanan, and Rishon Le Ziyon.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 19

Those Who Pass Between Fleeting Words

O those who pass between fleeting words
Carry your names, and be gone
Rid our time of your hours,
and be gone
Steal what you will from the blueness of the sea and the sand of memory

Take what pictures you will, so that you understand
That which you never will:
How a stone from our land builds the ceiling of our sky.

O those who pass between fleeting words
From you the sword — from us the blood —
From you: steel and fire — from us our flesh —
From you: yet another tank — from us stones —
From you: tear gas — from us rain —

Above us, as above you, are sky and air
So take your share of our blood — and be gone
Go to a dancing party — and be gone
As for us: we have to water the martyrs' flowers
As for us: we have to live as we see fit.

O those who pass between fleeting words
As bitter dust, go where you wish, but
Do not pass between us like flying insects
For we have work to do in our land:

We have wheat to grow which we water with our bodies' dew
We have that which does not please you here:
Stones or partridges
So take the past, if you wish, to the antiquities market
And return the skeleton to the hoopoe; if you wish, on a clay platter

We have that which does not please you: we have the future
And we have things to do in our land.

O those who pass between fleeting words
Pile your illusions in the desert pit, and be gone
Return the hand of time to the law of the golden calf
Or to the time of the revolution's misadventure

For we have that which does not please you here, so be gone
And we have what you lack: a bleeding homeland of a bleeding people
A homeland fit for oblivion or memory

O those who pass between fleeting words
It is time for you to be gone
Live wherever you like, but do not live among us
It is time for you to be gone
Die wherever you like, but do not die among us
For we have work to do in our land

We have the past here
We have the first cry of life
We have the present, the present and the future
We have this world here, and the hereafter

So leave our country
Our land, our sea,
Our wheat, our salt, our wounds
Everything, and leave
The memories of memory
O those who pass between fleeting words

Poem stirs debate

This is a translation of a poem by the Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish which appeared in the Jerusalem Post. Israel's intelligence has waged a war without quarter against this poem accusing the author of advocating hurling the Jews into the sea. The campaign is in fact intended as a pretext to curb serious striving for peace by great territories, a call which is manifested clearly in the poem.

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

Unlawful possessions

ISRAEL is now waging a war of a different kind: the Zionist state has recently accused a (legal) adviser in the US department of state of illegally taking out pieces of coins from Israel during his recent trips to the country as a mediator in the Taba dispute with Egypt. Mr. Abraham Sofaer, the US legal adviser, did not deny the Israeli charges but only said he was not aware he had to declare to the Israeli authorities his purchase of these old coins.

The whole dispute is, of course, ridiculous, not because people should be encouraged to confiscate the uniquely valuable artifacts and archaeological treasures of the occupied Arab lands without fear of persecution, but because Israel is the wrong party to do it. Israel is simply not qualified to talk about the illegality of one man's confiscation of some pieces of old coins.

Israel, that has confiscated the whole land of Palestine and has felt free to usurp its cultural heritage and its unique historical features, is simply not legally qualified to wage this war against one person for taking out some old coins from the country. What Mr. Sofaer did was definitely wrong, and his claim that he did not know he had to declare his archaeological purchases strikes one as double-handed more than naive, but the fact remains that Israel's posture as a guardian of legality and propriety in this context is absurd on all accounts.

We need not go too far in any attempt to show the hypocrisy of Israel's positions regarding the question of confiscating illegal archaeological finds. We need only to point out that Rachel Dayan, the widow of the Israeli General Moshe Dayan who died in 1981, recently (sold) to the Israeli National Museum pieces of archaeological finds that her late husband had illegally collected from various parts of Palestine, Sinai and the Golan. Dayan did not feel he had to declare his finds to anybody.

I have intentionally chosen not to mention anything about Israeli archaeological violations in Jerusalem where bulldozing Arab homes and holy places is commonplace. And I am not trying to suggest that Mr. Sofaer should get away with his illegal actions. I am only saying that the Israeli authorities themselves are far from qualified to handle such issues.

Egypt, IMF stand off over agreement

By Jeffery Phillips
Special to The Star

CAIRO — Egypt and the International Monetary Fund are at a standoff, but at least they are talking. The next round of their discussions in Washington in late May will determine not only continuing credits for Egypt, but also the IMF's help with the rescheduling of the country's foreign debt.

The IMF discussions are an important part of Egypt's effort to continue the economic reforms, which are seen to be at the heart of stability for President Hosni Mubarak's government. The negotiations this time will determine the fate of a \$325 million stand-by credit agreement, which Egypt and the IMF signed a year ago and which now appears on the verge of collapse.

The first signs of trouble appeared last autumn during an IMF review of Egypt's compliance with agreed economic targets, including reforms of the exchange rate, interest rates, energy prices, and public spending. Egypt then accepted that some of the targets had not been reached, but Egyptian officials argued that foreign exchange earnings, particularly from oil exports, had been less than foreseen, affecting the country's revenues. Also, the officials pointed out, credit promised by some Western governments had not been made available.

The Egyptian officials also complained that the four-year deadline imposed by the Fund for the application of the whole reforms programme was politically unrealistic; they suggested instead that it would take close to 10 years.

As a result of the disagreements three tranches of the IMF credit, worth about \$35 million, have been withheld.

A call for action

GENEVA (ILO News) — the situation of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories is likely to be increasingly aggravated if the state of occupation continues and if the serious events now taking place in the territories persist. Director-General Francis Blanchard of the International Labour Office says in a report issued here today. "The repercussions on employment and on living and working conditions, which are the ILO's special concern, could be extremely grave."

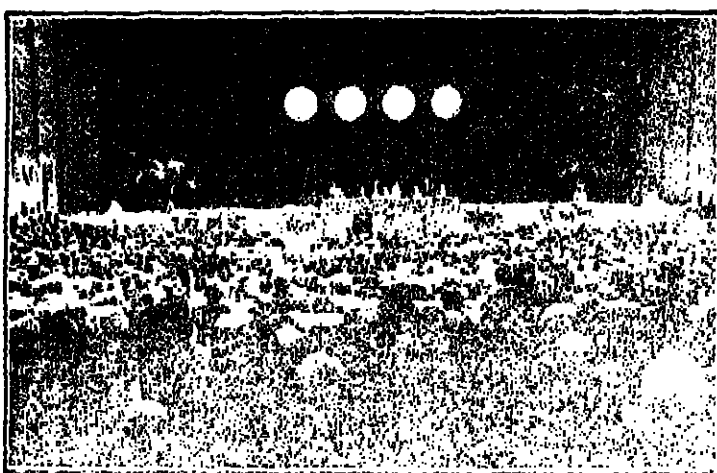
In the first place, "it is universally agreed that the status quo cannot last," he observes. "Tireless efforts must be made to seek a political solution."

Secondly, a genuine development effort should be made for the benefit of the territories and based on the perceived needs of its inhabitants. For the Gaza Strip in particular there should be a development plan in which the ILO and other international organizations could play a part.

Development should not wait for the outcome of a political solution, Mr. Blanchard adds, although clearly it would be undertaken only if there was some prospect of a political settlement. "But action must be taken without delay through energetic measures which are universally acknowledged to be urgently needed, not only to protect the interests of the workers, but also to give them hope of a better life."

The report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories is an appendix to the Director-General's report to the

Talks between Egypt and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) may determine the direction of the country's economic reforms and by implication the stability of President Hosni Mubarak's regime.



IMF in session

ion talks, have been withheld. The talks following each hiccup have gone on in a desultory fashion, but now all hopes are pinned on the meeting in Washington.

There seems little justification for optimism that the standoff will end soon, and Egyptian officials remain argumentative. "We are 100 per cent committed to the programme," says Dr. Atef Abdel, minister for cabinet affairs and a leading member of Egypt's negotiating team. "Our only disagreement is over speed. They want us to go too fast for the rules of the game. Speed must be determined by the shape of the road, the nature of the car and the skill of the driver. We have problems with all of these."

Egypt, he says, is still talking. "We are still negotiating with the Fund. The main problem just now is over the size of the bud-

getary deficit for next year (the financial year begins on 1 July). They want more austerity measures. But the resources that we were promised have not been made available."

The continuing budgetary deficit is a problem. The government says it will try to cut the gap to two to three per cent of the GNP over seven years, from its current 18 to 19 per cent. But, draft figures for 1988/89 quoted in the Egyptian press show the expected budget gap as remaining about the same.

The IMF is also looking for higher interest rates on commercial bank deposits, both as a way of reducing the pressure for safer dollars and as a means of accumulating domestic resources for capital investment. To be realistic, this would require interest rates to be higher than current annual inflation of 27 to 30 per cent. So the idea is strongly resisted by the government

taken by the authorities to increase the number of workers in regular employment — the report states that those recommendations nevertheless remain valid.

"Especially energetic" measures are needed to eliminate inequalities of opportunity and treatment which persist in such fields as vocational training, social security, the implications of the system of work permits for job security and the impact of the settlements policy on employment and development. De-

termined efforts are required to avoid discrimination in employment or occupation. It is also "eminently desirable and urgent," the report concludes, "that the Israeli authorities should take the necessary measures in order that the protection and defence of the occupational interests of the Arab workers may at last be developed for the sake of ensuring the exercise of legitimate trade union activities free of any interference by the civil and military authorities."

US tear-gas shipments suspended

THE WASHINGTON-based TransTechnology Corporation, the largest US supplier of tear gas products to Israel, decided late last week to suspend all future shipments until such a time as Israel demonstrates that it is prepared to use the product in a proper and non-lethal manner.

Upon learning of last Thursday's decision, ADC President Abdeen Jabara made the following statement: "We applaud TransTechnology's willingness to disassociate itself from the lethal use of its product by the Israeli military. Unlike our own state department which has chosen to ignore this serious issue, the company has demonstrated a distinct sense of corporate responsibility. To my knowledge this is the first time that any American company trading with Israel has voluntarily sus-

suspended that trade for reasons having to do with the violation of Palestinian human rights."

On 25 March ADC met with TransTechnology president Dan McBride and company Vice President Burl Allison to draw the attention to reports of 41 deaths and over 100 miscarriages in the West Bank and Gaza caused by Israeli misuse of tear-gas in confined areas such as homes, hospitals, schools and places of worship. ADC noted that Israeli use of the product for purposes other than crowd control in open areas was a flagrant violation of the company's own guidelines for usage. The company was urged to disassociate itself from the often lethal consequences of such conduct by suspending trade with Israel. ADC later met with Arch Scur-

lock, chairman of the TransTechnology board of directors to make a similar appeal.

Since ADC first initiated contact with TransTechnology the United Nations has confirmed that Israeli troops have used tear gas in schools and hospitals despite clear warnings from the manufacturer that indoor use of the product can be lethal. On Monday, 25 April the Israeli newspaper Al-Hamishmar reported that Dr. Shoshana Shalev, director of the Israeli Civil Administration, confirmed that tear-gas had caused 30 abortions in Gaza. Other reports from the West Bank have put the number of deaths caused by the improper use of tear gas at over 41, including many elderly Palestinians and infants, and the number of abortions at over one hundred.

which fears its inflationary impact and, no doubt, political repercussions.

The pace of economic reforms has been set by a very cautious President Mubarak at a speed compatible with political stability. But economists point out that the domestic economic growth must go ahead fast enough to shake off the twin burdens of accelerating inflation and a three per cent a year population growth — an additional one million mouths to feed every six months.

According to independent Western economic analysts based in Cairo, the government's essential problem is to promote economic growth while maintaining its social contract with the Egyptian people. But the consistent deterioration of the economy deprives Mubarak's administration of the financial wherewithal to honour that contract.

The delay in reaching an agreement with the IMF has had unwelcome side-effects. Most significantly it means that Egypt may not be able to start soon a new round of talks with Western creditor nations to demand the rescheduling of debt repayments which fall due between 1 July 1988 and 31 December 1989.

In the view of the independent Western analysts, an impasse cannot long be maintained and a face-saving formula must be found. The IMF-Egypt agreement signed in May 1987, was described as the softest ever to bear the Fund's approval. It reflected the political importance which the West attaches to Egypt's political stability.

This general view remains the bottom line in any negotiations. Nevertheless, the current standoff proves that even a competing argument about Egypt's strategic importance is not enough to achieve the much-needed breakthrough.

King secures second position

Belbeisi once again champion of Tal al Rumman

AMMAN (Star) — Amr Bilbeisi of the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Rally Team won the Tal al Rumman Hill Climb for the second year in a row Friday, edging past His Majesty King Hussein to set a new record of 2 min. 7.92 seconds.

Despite back problems which plagued Bilbeisi from rallying's season, he pushed his powerful Opel Manta 400 "to the limit" to capture the title.

King Hussein in a Mercedes 190E was a close second, covering the three-kilometre distance in 2 min. 8 sec. Also in a Mercedes 190E, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah of the Silk Cut team was hot on his father's heels, clocking 2 min. 08.11 sec. to secure third place.

Driving his Silk Cut Open Vante, Prince Abdullah also finished sixth, with a time of 2 min. 11.06 sec. Suhail Marar, the Silk Cut manager, took seventh position in the Open Manta, covering the distance in 2 min. 15.84 sec.

Other top competitors included 1987 Jordan National Champion Hani Bisharat, who placed fourth in a Nissan 240s,

clocking 2 min. 09.58 sec. and George Khayyat, also in a Nissan, with a time of 2 min. 10.70 sec.

Randa Nabulsi, driving a Seat Ibiza, finished in 2 min. 41.01 sec. to secure the women's title over four other participants.

King Hussein held the Hill Climb title for 20 years after completing the event in 1968 in 2 min. 21.09 sec., while driving a Porsche 904. Last year Bilbeisi set a new record of 2 min. 16.87 sec. to claim the prize.

The Royal Jordanian Silk Cut team will compete in the next Tal al Rumman Hill Climb, scheduled for 16 September. The team is currently busy practising for the three-day Jordan International Rally beginning 15 June. Team manager Marar said Silk Cut will enter two Opel Mantas: the first driven by Prince Abdullah and navigator Ali Bilbeisi and the other driven by Nabil Karam and navigator Serge Talatlian.

Competition for the event will be stiff, featuring Middle East champions Said al Hajri of Qatar and Mohammed bin Sulayem of Dubai; as well as top European drivers David Llewellyn of Britain and Ola Stromberg of Sweden.



His Majesty King Hussein among participants at Tal al Rumman race

Champion of production cars category at 1986 Tal al Rumman race Mr. Henry Richat Chemali could do nothing but watch his old pictures when this year's Tal-al Rumman

Old veterans miss chance

race was taking place. Despite his great enthusiasm to try once again for the

first position, Mr. Chemali "staged at home because he could neither risk his only car which is not equipped for the race, nor find a sponsor to cover the expenses."

European soccer

Securing safe games

FRANKFURT/Main — (ONP). At the end of March, the national sides of England and the Netherlands met in London's Wembley Stadium in a friendly match in preparation for the European Championship in the Federal Republic of Germany in June. Among the crowd, was a film team from the Stuttgart police, which recorded the behaviour of England football fans on video.

are. One of the preventive measures, no alcohol will be allowed in the vicinity of the stadiums.

The German Football Association (DFB), responsible for staging the European Championship, has urgently appealed to the tens of thousands of fans from throughout Europe, who want to

see a great soccer spectacular from 10 - 25 June: "Violence in the stadiums endangers our sport - it has nothing to do with football. Fair play is essential for modern sport. Please help in ensuring that attending the final matches of the 1988 European Championship becomes an unforgettable and enjoyable experience for all."

No tickets for English fans

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (AP) — Remaining tickets for England's team matches at this month's European Soccer Championship in West Germany will not be sold at the stadiums as a security precaution, organizers said Tuesday.

Horst Schmidt, chairman of the organizing committee, said the English soccer federation received 8,500 tickets for each of the three group matches involving England.

Some of the tickets remain unsold but they will not be offered at the gates, Schmidt said. "This is a question of security," Schmidt said. He said the English Federation and British Sports Minister Colin Moynihan had both urged West German organizers not to sell the remaining tickets.

English clubs have been barred from European competition since the 1985 Heysel Stadium tragedy in Brussels in which 39 spectators, mostly Italians, died after Liverpool supporters attacked Juventus Turin fans.

The ban excludes England's national team, but several riots by English fans in recent weeks have increased concerns of European Championship organizers.

The eight-team tournament begins in Dusseldorf 10 June and ends 25 June in Munich. England is facing Ireland, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union in its group matches, while West Germany, Italy, Spain and Denmark play in the second preliminary group.

Bridge championship at InterContinental

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordanian Bridge Association will hold the International Iton Bridge Championship on Friday at Jordan InterContinental hotel.

The Association has announced that all interested people can participate in the event which will be run by referee Hakam Al-Sahab.

Apartment for Rent

It consists of two bedrooms, lounge, kitchen, bathroom, big balcony and a telephone. Location: Jabal Al-Weibdeh, opposite to Caravan Hotel, first class finishing building. Contact tel: 636486



People still recall the nightmare of Heysel Stadium following clashes between English and Italian supporters.

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ORIENT EXPRESS

LES SYRIENS PENETRENT LA BANLIEUE SUD DE BEY ROUTH — Quelques 4000 soldats syriens se sont déployés les 27 et 28 mai dans la banlieue sud de Beyrouth, mettant un terme à 22 jours de combats entre les milices chiites Amal et Hezbollah, qui ont fait 425 morts. Le déploiement des Syriens, accompagnés de gendarmes libanais, s'est effectué sans violence. Il aura fallu deux semaines de négociations entre Damas et Téhéran pour que les iraniens acceptent cette opération. L'armée syrienne a pris position dans les secteurs occupés par chacun des belligérants, évitant toutefois le district d'Hay Madl, quartier général du Hezbollah, où l'on pense que sont détenus la plupart des 18 otages occidentaux. Selon des sources politiques à Damas, le déploiement syrien vise à faire cesser les combats et non à libérer les otages. Le ministre syrien de l'Information a annoncé que les troupes de Damas se retireraient "dès que l'ordre serait rétabli, ce qui peut être une question de quelques jours".

ATTENTAT SANGlant A BEYROUTH-EST — Plus de 20 personnes ont trouvé la mort le 30 mai dans l'explosion d'une voiture piégée dans le secteur chrétien de Beyrouth, à proximité d'un bureau du parti phalangiste. L'explosion, causée par une charge de 70 kg de TNT, s'est produite à 10h30 dans ce quartier animé. Elle a fait plus de 80 blessés, crasant un cratère profond de deux mètres. L'attentat, qui n'a pas été revendiqué, intervient cinq semaines après l'explosion d'une voiture piégée à Tripoli (nord du pays), imputée par la police aux forces de droite (88 morts).

MANIFESTATION PACIFISTE ISRAËLIENNE — Pour la première fois depuis le début du soulèvement palestinien, le principal mouvement pacifiste israélien, "Paix maintenant", a manifesté le 28 mai dans les territoires occupés, en observant les restrictions sévères imposées par l'armée. Les autorités ont empêché tout contact entre la population palestinienne et les 2000 manifestants, qui ont été réduits à tenir un meeting sur un champ de tir désaffecté au sud de Naplouse.

NOUVELLE INCURSION ISRAËLIENNE AU LIBAN-SUD — L'armée israélienne a mené le 25 mai conjointement avec l'Armée du Liban Sud (ALS), une opération anti-Hezbollah dans le village de Louayzé, à 1 km au nord de la "zone de sécurité" installée par Israël. Selon Beyrouth, cette incursion aurait fait douze morts et seize disparus dans les rangs de la résistance islamique.

APPEL FRANCAIS CONTRE LA CENSURE — Près de 150 intellectuels français ont rendu public un appel contre les récentes mesures prises par Israël contre des journalistes israéliens et palestiniens. "Depuis des mois, les organes de presse palestiniens sont persécutés ou suspendus. C'est maintenant le tour de leurs collègues en Israël", écrivent les signataires. Récemment, les autorités ont interdit l'hébergement de Doreh Haniotzot et ont emprisonnés cinq de ses éditeurs, traités d'"agents de l'OLP".

PRINCIPALE ROUTE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT DE L'IRAK

Aqaba-Bagdad, la voie sacrée

Depuis le début du conflit avec l'Irak, l'axe Aqaba-Bagdad est devenu vital pour le ravitaillement et les exportations irakiennes. La Jordanie a dû s'adapter à un brusque afflux de poids-lourds sur ses routes.

L'automobiliste qui décide de descendre à Aqaba en voiture risque de sentir sa présence un peu incongrue sur l'"autoroute du désert": 70% des véhicules circulant sur cet axe nord-sud sont des poids-lourds. Entre Amman et Ma'an, on en compte quelque 400 par jour, pour la plupart effectuant la liaison avec l'Irak. A la hauteur de Dhabab, à 50 km au sud de la capitale, la conduite s'apparente à un parcours du combattant: il faut surfer entre les camions, les "nids de poule" et les déviations dues aux travaux. Très dangereux de nuit. Depuis 1980, le réseau routier jordanien doit en effet s'adapter à une forte augmentation du trafic entre Aqaba et la frontière irakienne, en raison du conflit Iran-Irak.

Auparavant, l'Irak utilisait principalement le port de Bassorah, sur le Golfe arabo-persique. Les bombardements iraniens en interdisent désormais l'utilisation. Dès 1980, le port d'Aqaba s'est imposé comme solution de rechange la plus sûre: les relations avec la Syrie étaient mauvaises, les ports koweïtiens trop exposés au conflit du Golfe, le trafic vers la Turquie dangereux à cause de la guérilla kurde. La Jordanie venait du reste d'affirmer son soutien total à l'Irak.

Très vite, une compagnie jordanienne de transports routiers est créée, dont le capital de 50 millions de JD est détenu à part égale par les gouvernements des deux pays. Son développement illustre bien l'importance désormais vitale prise par la Jordanie pour le ravitaillement de l'Irak: de 400 camions au départ, sa flotte est aujourd'hui passée à 750 véhicules, auxquels vont bientôt s'ajouter 150 poids-lourds Renault. En 1987, la compagnie a dégagé un bénéfice de plus de 3 millions de JD. Elle est devenue le transporteur le plus important de la région. Et l'Irak importe également via l'Arabie saoudite depuis 1984, Aqaba conserve la première place.

Le financement du conflit a également incité l'Irak à diversifier ses voies d'exportation: à partir de 1985, Bagdad ne s'est plus contenté des pipelines vers la Turquie et l'Arabie saoudite pour exporter son pétrole. Les exportations par Aqaba (principalement des hydrocarbures) sont passées de 0,5 millions de tonnes en 1985 à 6 millions de tonnes l'an passé.

Au total, le trafic routier a quasiment doublé depuis 1980, et il a fallu adapter les transports jordaniens. Au début, nous avons par exemple eu beaucoup d'accidents dus aux camions ottomans: les transporteurs jordaniens n'étaient pas habitués aux produits pétroliers; qu'ils charient normalement destinés à l'huile. La liqueur s'échappait, la route devenait glissante et inflammable", raconte M. Sham-



60% des marchandises débarquées à Aqaba sont destinées à l'Irak; le trafic routier a doublé entre le port jordanien et Bagdad depuis 1980

ACCIDENTS DE LA ROUTE

Tôle froissée sur asphalte cabossée

D'où vient cette rumeur qui place la Jordanie en tête du classement des accidents de la route? "Un journaliste s'est trompé, il y a quelques années, additionnant les morts et les blessés", répond M. Nizar Abidi, responsable de l'association jordanienne pour la prévention routière. Depuis, le bruit court... Dans le classement établi en 1985 par cette association, la Jordanie n'arrive qu'en 18ème place sur 47 pays, avec 14 morts pour 10.000 véhicules, à égalité avec l'Egypte. L'Irak est en tête avec 80 morts, le Japon en queue (1,9), la France à la 29ème place (4,5). Le taux le

plus élevé d'accidents s'observe en Jordanie dans la catégorie des camions-citernes: 37% ont d'entre eux ont eu un accident en 1985 (cars: 34%, poids-lourds: 13%, voiture de tourisme: 11%).

M. Abidi estime que l'auto-route du désert est dangereuse par endroits: la chaussée est souvent meilleure dans le sens nord-sud, du fait que longtemps, les camions descendaient vides pour remonter chargés d'Aqaba. Les véhicules qui "remontent" ont tendance à rouler à gauche pour éviter les trous, provoquant de meurtrières collisions frontales. Mais la séparation de la

chaussée par un terre-plein central a résolu le problème sur la majeure partie de la route.

Selon M. Abidi, la cause numéro un des accidents reste le non-respect des règles élémentaires du code de la route: "Jusqu'à une époque récente, il suffisait de savoir conduire pour obtenir son permis. Beaucoup de gens n'ont aucune notion des règles de sécurité et conduisent dangereusement". Il déplore également qu'un simple permis de conduire donne droit à piloter un car.

355 personnes ont trouvé la mort sur la route en 1986 en Jordanie, contre 524 en 1985.

mout. Depuis, la réglementation est devenue plus stricte pour éviter ce genre d'accidents.

Camions surchargés

Les routes elles-mêmes ont dû être améliorées. En 1980, l'axe Amman-Ma'an était encore une simple route à deux voies. "Avec l'aide financière de l'Irak, utilisatrice numéro un, nous en avons fait une route à quatre voies (autoroute du désert)", rappelle-t-on au ministère des travaux publics. Coût de l'opération: 50 millions de JD. "Malheureusement, l'effort de guerre payé par l'Irak, qui ne peut plus payer, la Jordanie doit trouver d'autres financements pour l'entretien du réseau et les nouvelles constructions", ajoute-t-on de même source. Entretien n'est pas un vain mot: les camions surchargés, les variations de thermiques et les pluies d'hiver accélèrent la détérioration du revêtement. "Notre problème

numéro un, ce sont les surcharges. Indique le directeur de la planification routière au ministère des travaux publics. "Devant les importantes besoins irakiens en ravitaillement et l'insuffisance du parc de camions disponibles, le gouvernement jordanien fermait les yeux jusqu'ici. Mais cette année, il a limité le chargement maximum par essieu à 19 tonnes (en Europe, 13 tonnes maximum). Auparavant, certains transporteurs n'hésitaient pas à monter jusqu'à 25 tonnes par essieu". D'où une dégradation rapide de la route et de gros problèmes de sécurité. (voir encadré).

Si l'état des routes s'est considérablement amélioré depuis quelques années (autoroute du désert dans sa partie centrale, nouvelle route Amman-Azraq...), la circulation reste problématique à certains endroits. "Les travaux de rénovation au sud d'Amman seront terminés fin

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX
2 JUNE 1988

Les deux victoires de l'Irak

Cinq semaines après sa victoire sur la péninsule de Fao, l'armée irakienne a annoncé la reprise de la région frontalière de Chalameh, à 13 km au sud de Bassorah.

Après une "guerre des tranchées" qui a duré pas de huit semaines à coups de missiles sol-sol, l'Irak a remporté à cinq semaines d'intervalle deux victoires, à Fao et à Chalameh, les premières sur le terrain depuis que son armée a battu en retraite et évacué le territoire irakien en juin 1982. Renonçant à son attitude de défense dite "statique" qui a presque toujours été la sienne depuis son retrait d'Iran où elle avait occupé 20.000 kilomètres carrés, soit les deux tiers de la superficie de la Belgique, l'armée irakienne a lancé le 16 avril puis le 25 mai deux offensives fulgurantes.

La première lui a permis de reconquérir en moins de 48 heures la péninsule de Fao, seul débouché maritime du pays sur le Golfe, où les irakiens étaient solidement implantés depuis deux ans. La deuxième s'est soldée en une dizaine d'heures de combats par la reprise de la région de Chalameh, à l'est de la ville de Bassorah, capitale méridionale de l'Irak, occupée par l'Iran depuis plus d'un an.

Après Fao, dont l'occupation menaçait l'Irak de devenir un

pays enclavé, la reconquête de Chalameh permet à l'armée irakienne de pouvoir désormais entreprendre de nouvelles opérations sur le front sans risquer de voir l'Iran occuper Bassorah en représailles.

Les forces iraniennes campaient en effet aux portes de Bassorah depuis 14 mois et leurs pièces d'artillerie étaient installées à 12 kilomètres de cette ville, la deuxième d'Irak. La prise de Bassorah a toujours été redoutée par Bagdad. L'Iran a reconnu sa défaite à Chalameh et indique que ses forces se sont installées sur de nouvelles positions, après avoir infligé de lourdes pertes à l'armée irakienne.

Pour reconquérir Fao et Chalameh, l'état-major irakien a eu recours à une intervention massive de l'artillerie et de l'aviation, accompagnée d'une attaque surprise sur plusieurs fronts, puis d'une progression des blindés à la manière d'un rouleau compresseur. Cette tactique inédite dans la conduite de la guerre par l'Irak a été supervisée personnellement sur le terrain par le président Saddam Hussein à la tête de sa garde blindée républicaine. La présence du chef de l'Etat lors des combats de Fao puis de Chalameh n'a été indiquée par les médias irakiens, films à l'appui, qu'après l'annonce de la victoire.

FRANCE EN BREF

AFGHANISTAN: ALAIN GUILLO LIBERE — Le photographe-cameraman français Alain Guillo, condamné en janvier dernier à dix ans de prison pour espionnage, a été libéré le 28 mai par les autorités de Kaboul, après neuf mois de détention. Il a été confié à Kaboul au secrétaire général du Quai d'Orsay, Gilbert Pérol. Ce dernier avait remis au président afghan, Mohammad Najibullah, un message de François Mitterrand lui demandant la grâce d'Alain Guillo pour des raisons humanitaires. Le journaliste avait été arrêté en septembre dernier alors qu'il effectuait un reportage sur la résistance. Il a toujours rejeté les accusations d'activités subversives portées contre lui.

LEGISLATION: LES PS EN TETE DES SONDAGES — Le parti socialiste, qui fait campagne sur le thème de "l'ouverture", est en tête des sondages de 42 à 44% de intentions de votes aux législatives (les 5 et 12 juin), contre 38 à 39% pour la droite traditionnelle. Les socialistes obtiendraient ainsi quelque 400 sièges à l'Assemblée nationale, qui en compte 577 au total. Le parti communiste recueille 9% des intentions de vote et le Front national 9,5%.

POLEMIQUE SUR L'ASSAUT D'OUVEA — Le ministre de la Défense, Jean-Pierre Chevenement a indiqué le 30 mai que lors de l'assaut d'Ouvea (Nouvelle-Calédonie) pour libérer les 23 otages détenus par des indépendantistes, certains hommes du GIGN ont commis des actes "contraires à leur devoir militaire", et que les fautes seraient sévèrement punies. Le ministre n'a pas précisé la nature de ces fautes, révélées par l'enquête commandée par le garde des sceaux, Pierre Arpailange. L'assaut domé le 5 mai dernier avait fait deux morts parmi les attaquants et 19 morts mélanésiens. Certains témoins avaient affirmé que trois d'entre eux avaient été tués après leur reddition.

MICHEL DROIT INCULPE DE CORRUPTION PASSIVE — L'académicien Michel Droit, membre de la CNCL, a été inculpé le 27 mai de corruption passive. Il est soupçonné d'avoir, malgré sa nomination à la commission, continué de percevoir des revenus du groupe Hersant, son ancien employeur. Le groupe Hersant avait au même moment reçu de la CNCL l'autorisation de la "5" (télévision) et de plusieurs radios FM. Michel Droit nie avoir reçu quelque somme "contraire aux règles de la CNCL" que ce soit.

Tournol de tennis

Roland Garros n'a qu'à bien se tenir! Depuis plusieurs années, à l'initiative des Britanniques, un tournoi inter-ambassadeur se déroule sur le court de la résidence de l'ambassadeur du Royaume-Uni, M. Antony Reeve. Cette année, 21 participants (-es), six Anglais, cinq Français, cinq Allemands, deux Italiens, l'ambassadeur de Belgique, l'ambassadeur de Grèce et son épouse, les tournoi en double-mixte, double-messieurs, simple-dames et simple-messieurs. Les matches auront lieu vendredi 3 à partir de 13h00 pour le premier tour (France/Allemagne), samedi 4 pour le deuxième tour (France/Allemagne), dimanche 5 pour le troisième tour (France/Allemagne). Participants français: Anne Chotard, Jean-Marie Dureau, Franck Jean, Bruno Larivière, Bruno Rey.

Résidence britannique: entre le troisième et le quatrième cercle, Azraq-Ma'an, qui drainera tout le trafic de poids-lourds entre l'Irak et Aqaba.

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX
2 JUNE 1988

ELLES S'EXPORTENT DE NOUVEAU

Chansons d'en France

Après de longues années de réclusion, la chanson française se fait de nouveau entendre au-delà des frontières de l'hexagone.

La chanson française se portait mal, nous disait-on, depuis des années. Finie l'époque des Piaf, Brel et Aznavour Qui, tant en France qu'à l'étranger, expriment une sensibilité et une culture sans équivalent. C'est vrai qu'il y avait eu un passage à vide pendant lequel les pouvoirs publics s'étaient alarmés de la colonisation musicale anglo-saxonne. Mais ces temps semblent révolus et, sans pour autant inverser le phénomène, il semblerait que les artistes français s'exportent bien. Mieux, ils s'exportent en version originale.

On apprend ainsi que le groupe indochinois, au son très froid, ferait un tabac en Suède et... au Pérou, que Desjardes et son "Voyage voyage", après avoir conquis l'Espagne, l'Allemagne fédérale et l'Italie, aurait réussi à forcer la porte du très fermé "Top of the pop" anglais. Les Rita Mitsouko, quant à eux, font une carrière tout à fait exceptionnelle. Après avoir touché le Japon et l'Australie, ils se sont classés onzièmes dans le hit des clubs aux Etats-Unis. Une tournée dans les grandes discothèques américaines est en préparation. Plus récemment, Guesh Patti et son "Etienne Etienne" ont fait frémir les hippies parades européens.

Un phénomène nouveau est donc en train de se produire puisque, on le voit, les artistes français commencent à toucher des pays non francophones et non plus seulement des pays généralement attentifs à ce qui vient de France: l'Allemagne, le Québec, la Suisse, la Belgique et certains pays africains. Savoir que la chanson française peut aujourd'hui s'exporter est encourageant et ce succès s'explique par plusieurs raisons.

"Faut que j'move"

Il ne s'agit plus de simples "variétés" mais d'un produit de qualité, capable de rivaliser sur la scène internationale avec les standards du rock anglo-saxon. "Le rythme est travaillé autant que les mots", explique Robert Levy-Provençal, de chez RCA.

En fait, ce ne sont plus seulement les mots qui sont travaillés, mais les sons qui émettent la voix, comme ceux de n'importe quel instrument.

La voix n'est plus porte-parole — le concept est démodé — mais elle est quelque part entre les instruments. L'anglais, lorsqu'il est encore utilisé, est réduit à de simples phonèmes isolés: "Ouille, le secret, ça coupe ça donne, oh-a, oh-a, faut que j'move" (Rita Mitsouko). Et dire que tout le monde pensait que le français n'était pas une langue faite pour le rock!

Julien Clerc, qui se situe à mi-chemin entre deux générations, illustre bien ce changement d'attitude. Jeune poète éthéré et

plutôt hermétique dans les années soixante-dix, ses textes, très travaillés, n'étaient compris que d'une poignée d'intellectuels romantiques. Aujourd'hui, il chante du rock et travaille plus le son des mots que les mots eux-mêmes: "Méissa, méissa d'ibiza vit souvent dévêue... Ses chansons ont perdu en profondeur, mais gagné en rythme et en... audience. Il est actuellement l'un de ceux qui vendent le plus de disques au Pays-Bas et en Allemagne.

NADINE GAUTIER (IP)

ECOUTEZ VOIR

EXPOSITIONS

Tawfik Yahia, peintures
Une œuvre très personnelle d'inspiration surréaliste. Professeur de mathématiques, Tawfik Yahia a participé à plusieurs expositions en Jordanie et en Irak.
CCF, du 7 au 14 juin.

Jordanie-URSS

"La Jordanie à travers une caméra soviétique", une exposition présentée par le Centre culturel soviétique. Centre culturel royal, du 7 au 9 juin.

CINEMA

Bâton rouge
De Rachid Bouchared, avec Jacques Penot et Pierre-Loup Rajot (1986); trois jeunes gens en quête d'aventures en Amérique et en France.
CCF, lundi 6 juin à 20h00.

TELEVISION

"Un idiot à Paris", l'idiot du village monte à la capitale, où il tombe amoureux d'une femme de petite vertu, elle-même passionnée par la nature.

Semaine du film anglais

"The mission" (1986): en 1750 dans la jungle sud-américaine, des jésuites espagnols s'opposent aux autorités religieuses de leur pays (lundi 6 à 19h30).

"Defence of the realm" (1985): un journaliste réussit à photographier un homme politique dans la chambre d'une call-girl fréquentée par un diplomate allemand (mardi 7 à 20h00).

"Coast to coast" (1987): comédie. Un anglais noir se fait passer pour un Américain et un Américain blanc aimait bien être noir (mercredi 8 à 20h00).

"Greystoke" (1984): un enfant sauvage retrouvé dans la jungle africaine après avoir vécu parmi les singes. Il va découvrir la civilisation qu'il ne supportera pas (jeudi 9 à 20h00).
Tous ces films seront projetés au Centre culturel royal.

AU MENU

Ojja aux crevettes (Tunisie)

Pour 4 personnes: 4 tomates bien mûres, cuill. à soupe de purée de tomates concentrée, 3 gousses d'ail, 1 cuill. à soupe de carvi en grains, 5 petits piments poivrés verts, 200 g de crevettes décortiquées surgelées, 2 oeufs, sel, huile d'olive vierge.

Faire revenir dans l'huile les tomates en morceaux, la purée de tomates, l'ail et le carvi, préalablement émincés. Saler au goût, cuire 10 mn. Ajouter les piments verts coupés en dés et laisser cuire 5 mn. Ajouter les crevettes, cuire 2 mn. Au moment de servir, ajouter les oeufs dans le ragout bouillant. Mélanger sur feu moyen jusqu'à ce que le ragout soit crémeux. Servir chaud avec du pain baguette.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. year-round. Tel. 6817600.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics. And coin sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century oriental artists. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624890.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwadih, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 681757.

Terrace Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Luwadih, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622368.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Amman, Tel. 623541.

Church of the Redeemer (Jabal Amman), Tel. 626363.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, Tel. 775281.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, Tel. 771761.

Armenian International Church interdenominational: meet at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the good shepherd) Umm Al-Summa (Rev. N. Smir) Tel., 811 295. (Ecumenical Rainbow congregation meets there. Tel. 622806).

CALENDAR

Films

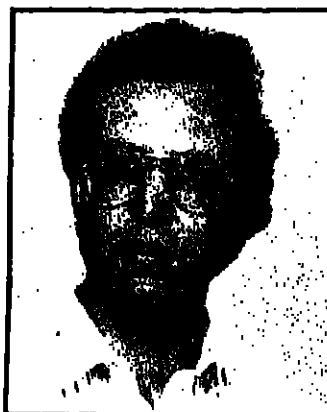
The Goethe Institut begins its special on Women Directors with Urs Stoeckli's *The Cat Has Nine Lives* at 8:30 on 7 June.

The British Council presents *Mission* at 7:30 on 6 June. *Defence of the Realm* at 8 pm on 7 June, and *Coast to Coast* at 8 pm on 8 June, all at the Royal Cultural Centre. These are all films of the eighties - the theme of this year's British film week.

The French Cultural Centre screens *Baton Rouge* at 8 pm, 6 June, as part of the series "Au nom de la jeunesse."

Exhibitions
An exhibit of paintings by Tawfiq Yahya opens at the French Cultural Centre on 7 June.

The Jordan University of Science and Technology hosts an exhibit of



Dr. Subhi Naser

Internationally known German artist Horst Janssen. The new Al-Wasiti Gallery has a group exhibit at the Plaza Hotel. The Royal Cultural Centre has an exhibit of paintings on stained glass

by Her Royal Highness Fakhrelnissa Zaid, her first exhibition of this kind. The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an art exhibit "Jordan Through a Soviet Camera" at the Royal Cultural Centre from 8 June.

Lecture

Dr. Subhi Naser lectures at the Goethe Institut as part of the "Geology in Jordan" series at 8 pm, on Saturday 4 June. The topic is *The Beauty of the Daba's Marble Coloration and Mineralization*. This stone is used in the building industry for its beautiful colours, and comes from an area just south of Amman. Please note that the date for this lecture has been changed from the one announced earlier.

On 2 June at 8:30 Turkish photographer Osman Akuz will give a slide presentation at the Royal Cultural Centre on the natural beauty and antiquities of Turkey.

IDD CODES

Dial 00 for IDD access lines

Algeria	213	Copenhagen (inner)	1	Tunisia	216
Argentina	54	Copenhagen (outer)	2	Turkey	90
Buenos Aires	54	Quito	593	Ukraine	380
Australia	61	Egypt	20	UAE	971
Brazil	55	Cairo	2	Algeria	213
Canada	1	Brussels	32	Albania	36
Chile	56	Paris	33	Algeria	213
China	86	Perth	81	Algeria	213
Colombia	57	Sydney	61	Algeria	213
Czechoslovakia	42	Austria	43	Algeria	213
Denmark	45	Vienna	43	Algeria	213
		Bahrein	973	Algeria	213
		Belgium	32	Algeria	213
		Brussels	32	Algeria	213
		Rio de Janeiro	55	Algeria	213
		Brazil	55	Algeria	213
		Bulgaria	81	Algeria	213
		Sofia	359	Algeria	213
		Canada	1	Algeria	213
		Chile	56	Algeria	213
		China	86	Algeria	213
		Cyprus	357	Algeria	213
		Nicosia	357	Algeria	213
		Czechoslovakia	42	Algeria	213
		Prague	42	Algeria	213
		Denmark	45	Algeria	213

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre
American Centre Library 6810287
British Council 644320
Goethe Institute 630127
Soviet Cultural Centre 644320
Spanish Cultural Centre 644320
Turkish Cultural Centre 644320
Y.W.C.A. 6810287
Y.W.M.C.A. 644320
Amman Municipal Library 644320
Univ. of Jordan Library 637111

Cinemas
Concord 67102
Rainbow 67102
Opera 67102
Pasha 67102
Raghadan 67102
Al-Husseini 67102
Zahran 67102
Basman 67102

Sports Clubs
Al Hussein Sports Club 67102
Orthodox Club 67102
Royal Automobile Club 67102
Royal Shooting Club 73802
Royal Chess Club 67102
Royal Racing Club 67102

HOTELS

Amman
Holiday Inn 68100
Marriott 68100
Regency 68100
Jerusalem 68100
Intercontinental 644320
Ambassador 68100
Commodore 68100
Middle East 68100
Grand Palace 68100
Tyche 68100
International 644320
San Rock 68100
Alia Gateway 68100
Ama 68100
Pasha 67111

Aqaba
Holiday Inn 648
Al-Manar 648
Coral Beach 648
Aquamarina 648
Aqaba 648

RENT-A-CAR

Shakheir 68888
Al-Jabal 68888
Kada 68888
Kada 68888
Al-Jabal 68888
National 68888
Nobo 68888
Pasha 68888
Raghadan 68888
Al-Rimal 68888
Al-Said 68888
Al-Samer 68888
Satellite 68888
Star 68888
Tiger 68888
Trust 68888
Al-Waha 68888
Abu Dagg 64482
Amin Jarrar (Avie) 68888
Amman 64482
Arabian 68888
Avie-Jarrar 68888

HOSPITALS

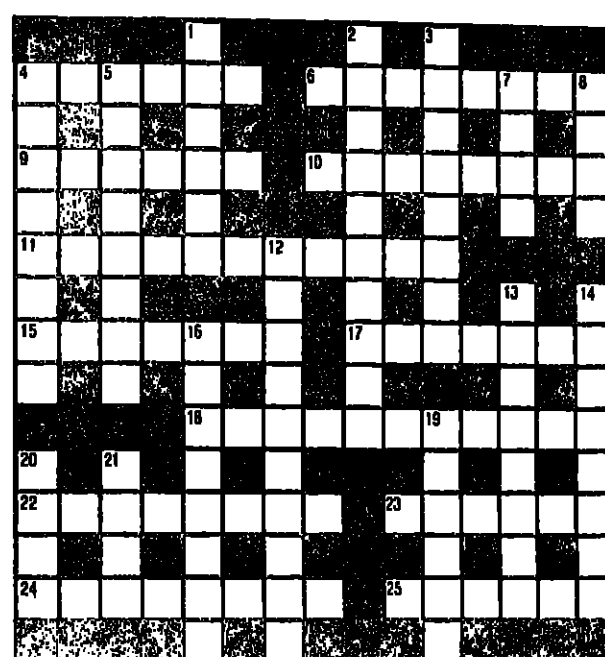
Husseini Medical Centre 813813/32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amm. 644281/8
Akileh Maternity, J. Amm. 642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 624362
Maha, J. Amman 636141
Palestine, Shamsiah 644171/4
Measeini Hospital 688131
University Hospital 644665
Al-Muhsin Hospital 687237/37
The Islamic, Abdali 684184/8
Italian, Al-Muhsin 777101/3
Army, Marka 775111/28
Jordan, Alia 681611/15
Amal Hospital 602240/50
Amal Hospital 674155

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111/19
Radio Jordan 774111/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 644112
Police complaints 681176
Telephone information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 10
Repair service 11

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Cross words



Across

- 4 It used to be a woman's job (6).
6 A heel may make an impression v in the ladies (6).
8 Kind of tool for working on the car (6).
10 Man about to perform on a camel (8).
11 Be conservative (a little liberal at heart) and then socialist - altogether exploited (5, 6).
15 Reluctance to move train that's vandalised (7).
17 A soldier is not too particular (7).
18 Mad lady shot man for being a poet (5, 6).
22 Dispersal of fluid requires a

- doctor - given one in time (6).
23 Female star all set to do a turn (6).
24 This one may be prone to fire when wires become overheated (4, 4).
25 Landlord offers reduction without commission (6).

Down

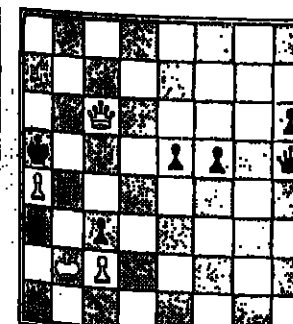
- 1 Respect invariably found in a soldier (6).
2 One produces music of fair quality (5, 5).
3 Poor Latin for press agent in ... (6).
4 ... office of The Guardian (6).
6 Philosopher in love with highly address (8).

- 7 Half of an equal partnership takes a quarter in cash ... (4).
8 ... and allows the other to start with three quarters (4).
12 Cultivated soldier on Middle Eastern force (4, 6).
13 Public transport moves at a leisurely pace - a cause of delay and irritation to passengers (8).
14 A swan-song for a Scot? (8).
16 One eats in back street to order (8).
19 Reverse of a cardinal virtue? (6).
20 It's said old pagan cults look it to heart (4).
21 Senile and repetitive state (4).

solution



CHESS



A subtle queen endgame from a 1984 Russian tournament. White to move has tricks to win with his king in check, while the black king is trapped at board edge with

mate threats looming. What should White play next, and how should the game go?
Tony Miles, 30 years old today, kicks off Britain's world title challenge to the Russians on Thursday. The Birmingham grandmaster is seeded No 3 at the Tunisian international. Londoners John Nunn and Jon Speelman, along with 19-year-old Nigel Short, compete in June at the Mexico and Biel tournaments. Four men from each event go through to the world candidates later this year.

SOLUTION

1 K-R3! Q-K7 (to stop Q-K5 mate); 2 Q-QK7! Q-K7 ch; Q-R3; 4 Q-QB5 ch, Q-K7; QxQ mate.

BRIDGE

North
A 104
A J 103
K Q 103
West
K 952
Q 973
A 9874
East
Q J 853
K 76
A 85
South
K 74
Q Q J 53
Q 842
A 2

Dealer: North. Game all. In a pairs tournament some North-South pairs played in Six Hearts and could account themselves slightly unlucky to lose a club and a diamond. Others played in Six Hearts and all made it. Nevertheless, an interesting problem arose.

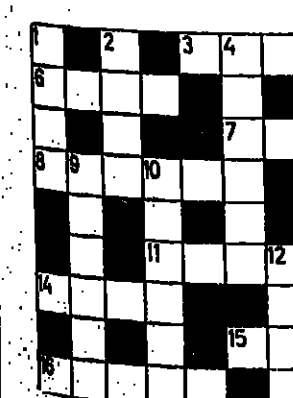
Say that West leads the ace of clubs against Six Hearts and follows with a low club. Is there any possibility now that South will fail to make a contract? Of course, it's easy to see that he has tricks to burn - two spades, five hearts, at least three diamonds, and three clubs.

One of those players who can always find some hidden, and quite improbable, line of play, tried to convince me that after ace of clubs and a club continuation the contract was liable to fail.

Well, yes, there is a possibility. It would be quite natural for South to put in the 10 of clubs, because it holds a heart and a club continuation the contract was liable to fail.

If East, by some divine inspiration, can work out what is happening he will decline to cover the 10 of clubs. And you see the effect of that? South will go for the spade ruff - but West will be there first.

JUNIOR X-WORD



solution

CLUES ACROSS - 3. Heavy goods vehicle, a. 4. Religious feast. 5. Departed. 6. Travelling by post. 7. Short car. 8. Passport entry. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

JEANE DIXON'S Your Horoscope



ARIES — 21 March-19 April

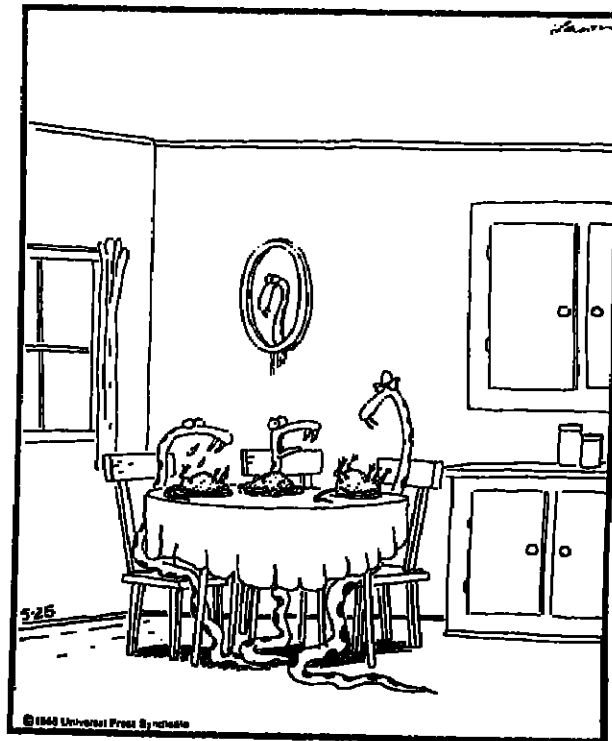
Long-term business matters come to a head. Do not postpone a money decision one minute longer! A lack of honesty makes it very difficult to build a lasting relationship. Be candid! More money is available to you now, new financial opportunities open up. A hard-nosed business decision may not make you popular, but it is the right thing to do. Hold firm.

TAURUS — 20 April-20 May

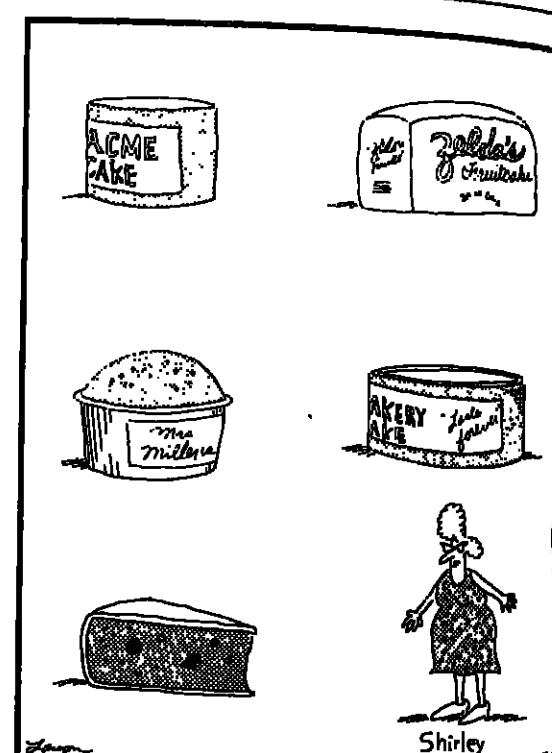
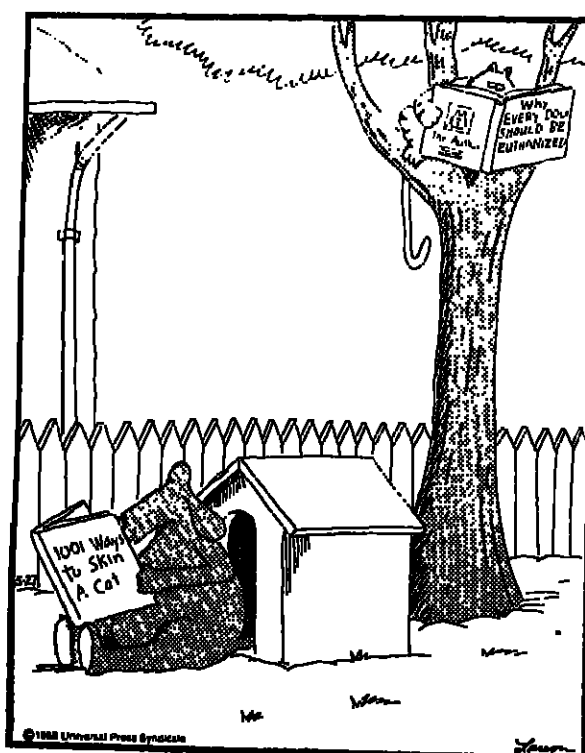
Be flexible. Your future is in your hands. You may find it difficult to accept new technology, but you are smart enough to know that you must adapt. Go for it. You are due for a lucky break in business or finance. Heed the advice of a child. Teamwork is a must now. Your allegiance to your business friends is about to pay off.

GEMINI — 21 May-20 June

Do not give up on a relationship. A little adversity is good for the soul and can establish a stronger bond between two people in love. Let your hair

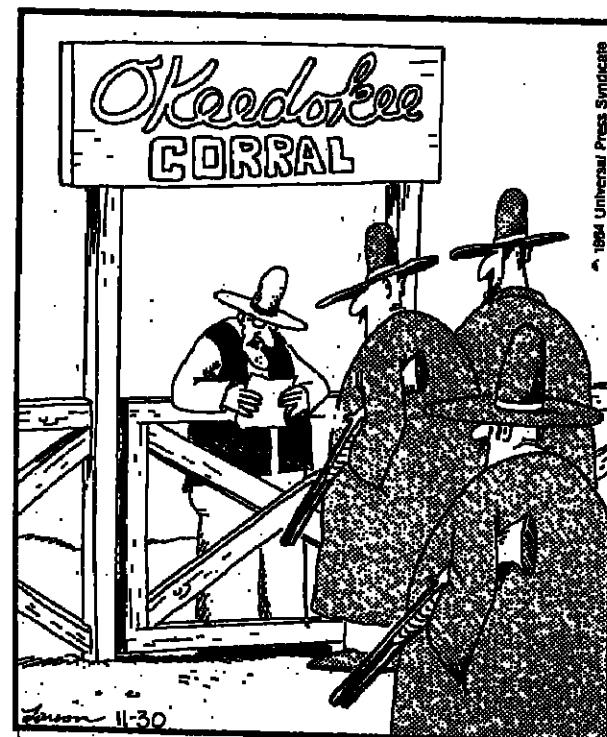


"Mom! Randy sneezed poison all over my rail!"

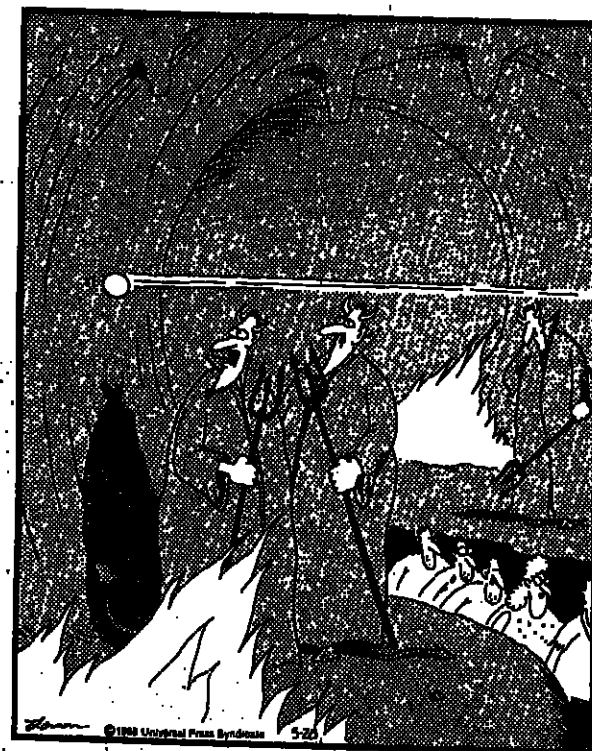


Fruitcakes of the World

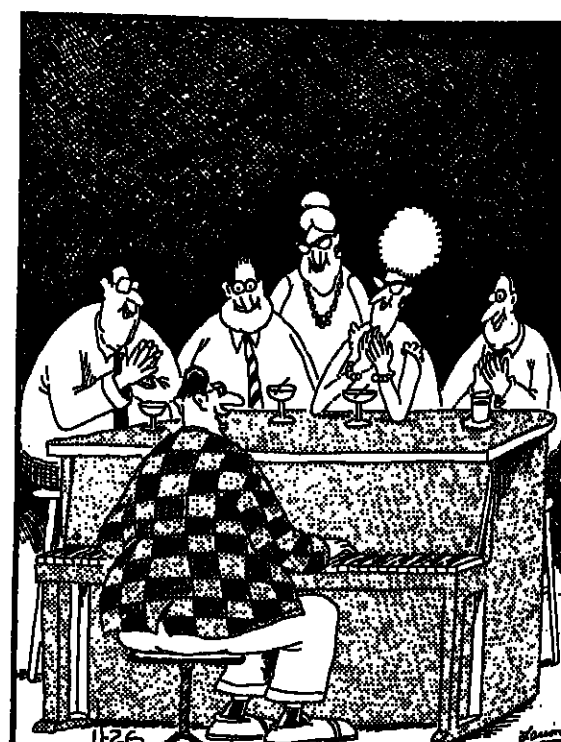
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



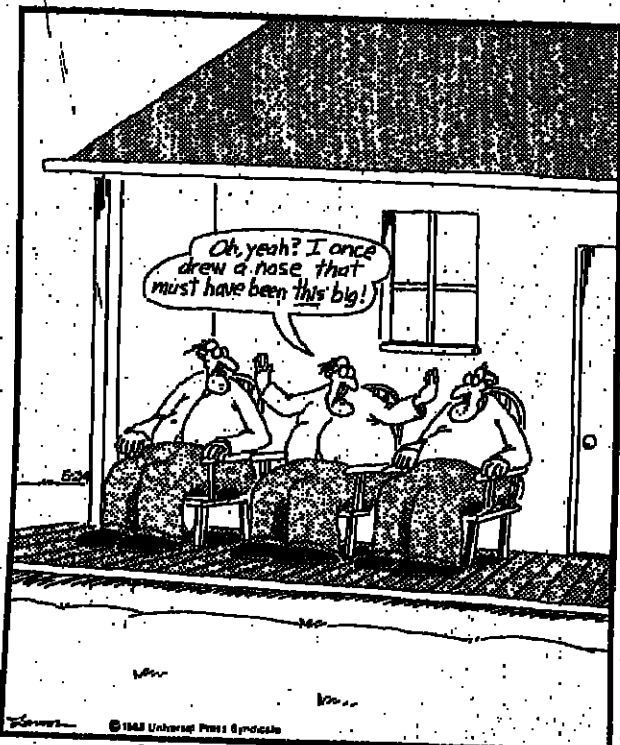
"Let's see here. ... Oh! Close, but no cigar. You want the place up the road—same as I told those other fellahs."



"Look, Sid! Another snowball! ... I tell you, this place is slipping."



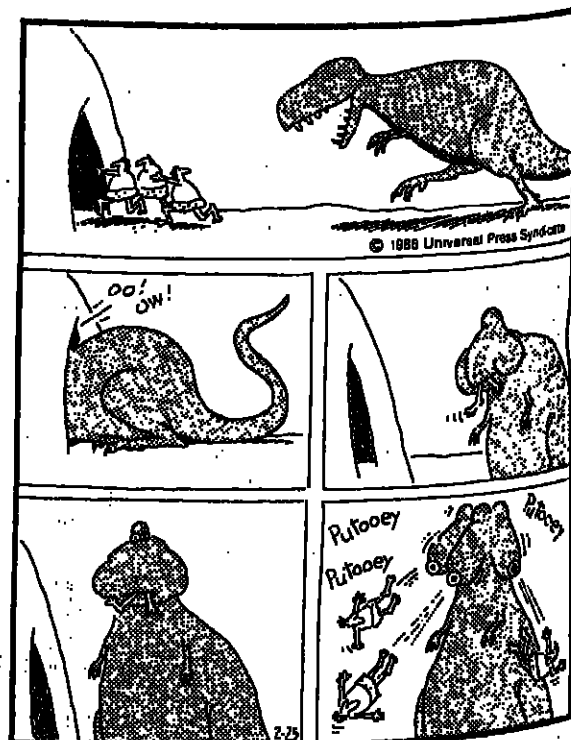
"Hey, thank you! Thank you! That was 'Tie a Yellow Ribbon.' ... Now, what say we all really get down?"



At the Old Cartoonists' Home



"Sorry about this, buddy, but the limit on those things is half a dozen—looks like you're one over."



In the days before soap.

2 JUNE 1988

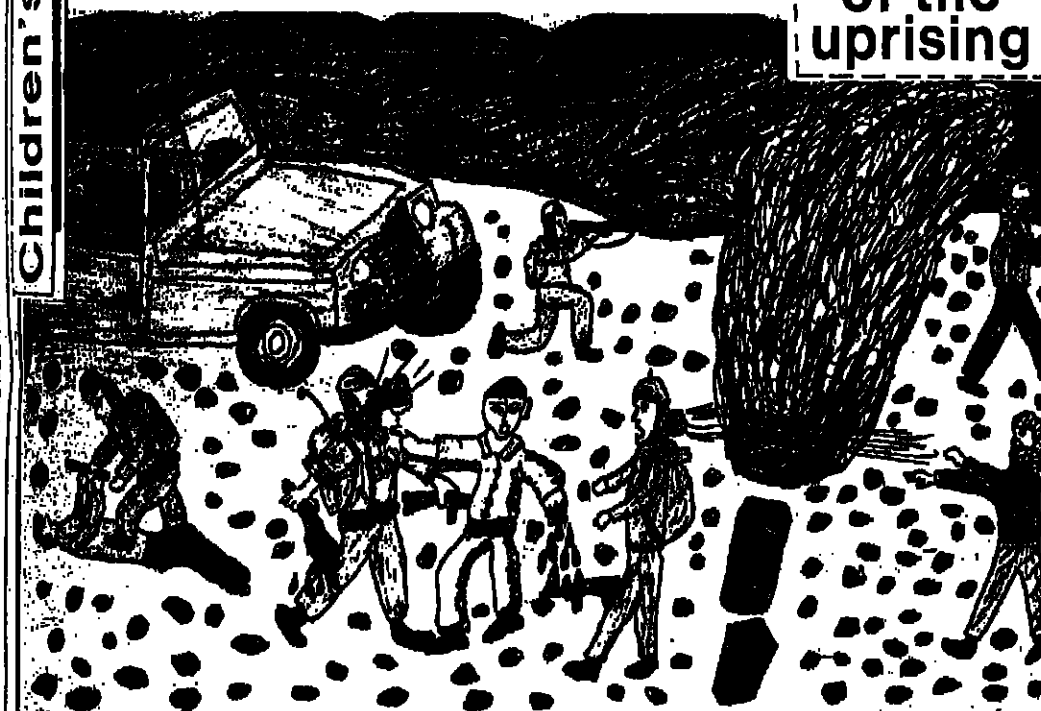


Ayman Mohammad Salim, aged 14



Mohammad Midhat Salim 'Ayash' aged 13

Scenes of the uprising



Abdel-Malik Hassan Rashid, aged 14

The Poky Little Puppy

Part IV

By Janette Lowrey
Illustrated By Gustaf Tenggren

Five little puppies dug a hole under the fence and went for a walk in the wide, wide world.

Through the meadow they went, down the road, over the bridge, across the green grass, and up the hill, one after the other.

And when they got to the top of the hill, they counted themselves: one, two, three, four. One little puppy wasn't there.

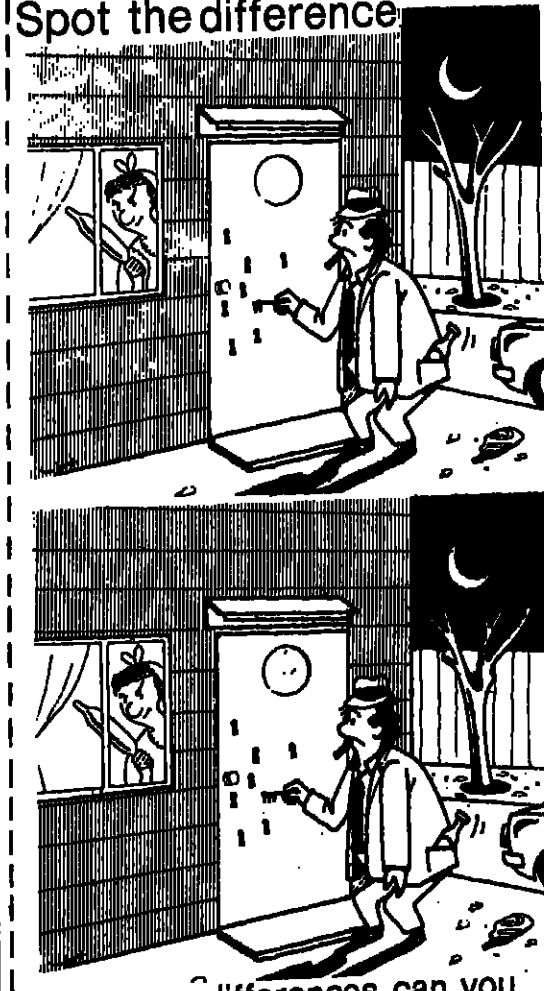
"Now where in the world is that poky little puppy?" they wondered. For he certainly wasn't on top of the hill.

He wasn't going down the other side. The only thing they could see going down was a fuzzy caterpillar.

He wasn't coming up this side. The only thing they could see coming up was a quick green lizard.

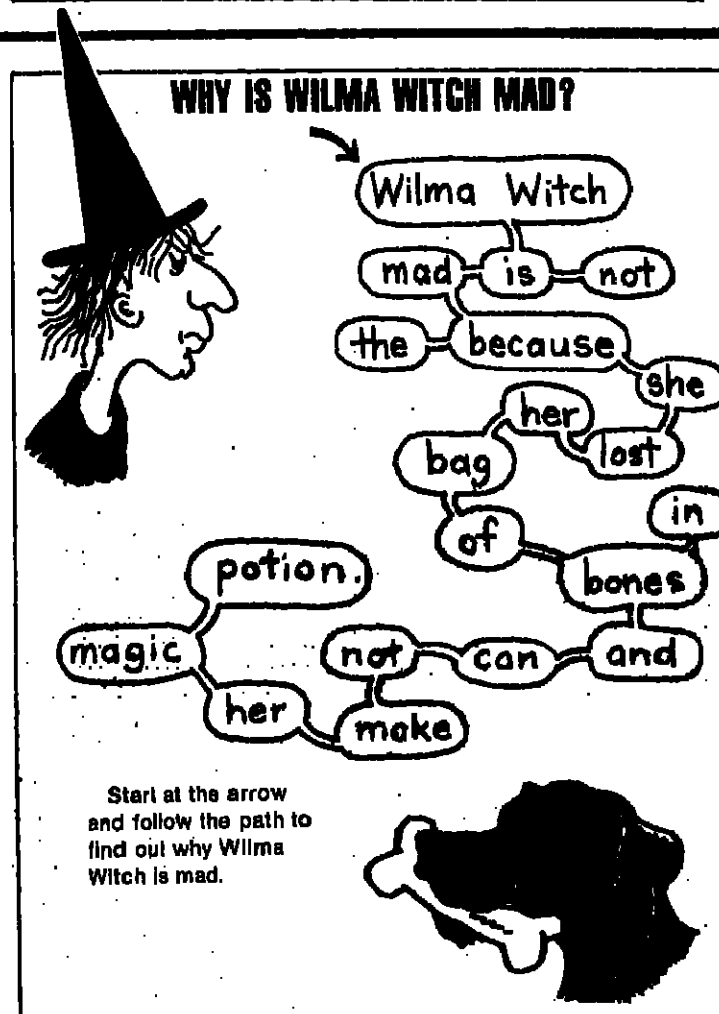
to be continued next week

Spot the difference



How many differences can you find between these two pictures?

WHY IS WILMA WITCH MAD?



Start at the arrow and follow the path to find out why Wilma Witch is mad.

Solution: Why is Wilma Witch Mad? Wilma Witch is mad because she lost her bag of bones and cannot make her magic potion.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

27 ج 155